The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900. NO. 36

LOCAL NOTES.

—Give thanks.

—FOR SALE.—Prime timothy hay—baled. $18.00 per ton. M. L. Neice, Mapleton.

—Mrs. Frank Burley and children, of Kipple, are being entertained by Amos Moore's family.

—Rev. E. M. Stevens, presiding elder of Juniata district, spent a few hours in Mapleton this morning.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—A. B. Gillam and wife entertained Mrs. W. A. Myton and Miss Emma Sheasley, of Huntingdon, on Friday.

—Mrs. W. G. McConahy and child, of Grapeville, arrived in Mapleton last week to spend a short time with friends and relatives.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—Mrs. Dr. Adler, of Philadelphia, stopped with Bruce Yocum's family Monday morning on her way to Cassville to spend Thanksgiving.

—A box of salve is a requisite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Charles Hollinshead last Wednesday removed from Mapleton to Orbisonia. David Long, having removed from Johnstown, will occupy the Clemens property vacated by Mr. Hollinshead.

—Marshall furnace, Newport, is stocking up with materials for the manufacture of pig iron, and it is said that operations will be resumed early next month. The furnace has been idle since last August.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflammations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents.

—During the past year the state of Pennsylvania has come into the possession of 100,000 acres of land, upon which our mountain streams head and which it is necessary to keep in a wooded condition to preserve rainfalls.

—You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. J. G. Gillam will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

—For some time the Presbyterian people of Everett have felt that in their present place of worship they were laboring to great disadvantage, and a congregational meeting the other evening resulted in a choice of a lot and some general plans to build as soon as a sufficient amount of money could be raised, says the Everett *Press*.

—It will be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it, of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—J. T. Wright, of Dudley, who with his wife was visiting the past week among scenes of former days in Cass and Union townships, spent a few hours last Friday among Mapleton friends. We were favored with a call from him.

—In the Blair county court on Monday John E. Robison pleaded guilty to the charge of deserting his wife. He was sentenced to pay the costs and $8 per month beginning November 1 to his wife, Mrs. Catharine Robison, for her support and maintenance; he to give $500 bond for the faithful compliance with the court's sentence.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

—The latest thing in freak election bets comes from Albany, N. Y., where a man stood up and had twenty-four dozen aged eggs thrown at him because he bet on Bryan's election. When he got through he had considerable sympathy for a pole cat. He thinks now that the Chinese idea that the older an egg is the better it is is not tenable in this country.

—The second local institute of Dublin township will be held in the Dewey school room at Shade Gap, Pa., on Friday evening, November 30, 1900. The following subjects will be discussed: 1. Value of Local Institutes. 2. Should Directors Be Paid? 3. Teachers' Salaries; What Should Be the Minimum? 4. Co-operation of Parents, Teachers and Directors. All who are interested in education are requested to attend.

—Having fought the drink habit for some years, the railway managers are now about to put a stop to smoking of any kind of employes while on duty. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis has started a crusade against cigar, pipe and cigarette smoking. The Rock Island railroad some time ago posted a rule prohibiting employes from smoking cigarettes. It is said that other roads are about to enforce similar rules.

—Another big freight wreck occurred Saturday morning about 7.45 o'clock on the middle division, Pennsylvania railroad, in which nine coal cars were smashed and their contents strewn over the three tracks, which completely blockaded the movement over the entire division until after 12 o'clock. The wreck occurred half a mile east of Old Ferry station. Engine No. 164, eastbound, was coming along at the usual rate of speed, when the cars suddenly began piling up, caused probably by an axle breaking. The wrecking crews from Harrisburg and Mifflin were called into service and had a hard job in removing the wreckage. None of the trainmen was injured.

—Frank Brindle, son of Mrs. Isaac Aurand of Ferguson Valley with whom he made his home, met with a horrible accident while out hunting on Thursday. He was in the woods about a half a mile above Brought's and was standing on a log, his gun resting thereon, when the log turned and the gun slipped off, the hammer striking and discharging the gun. The load struck him at the one side of the abdomen, tearing a terrible hole from which his bowels protruded. The workmen at a sawmill near by went to his assistance and carried him to the sawmill and from there to the residence of Sylvester Brought. Dr. Sweigart was summoned from Lewistown and gave the young victim surgical attention, but the fatal character of the wound was apparent. Death relieved the sufferings of the young man about nine o'clock Thursday evening. He was about 19 years old and was a brother of Miss June Brindle, of Lewistown.—*Democrat and Sentinel.*

—George W. Morgan, George Miller and A. B. Miller camped in Licking Creek, near the Juniata county line, last week on a hunting expedition. The deer seem to have left that section as none of these parties saw a trace. Had there been deer there, they would have found them. John G. Gillam started down last Thursday morning to spend the remainder of the week in camp. When a short distance from Ryde station he saw a large gobbler and shot it on the wing. It weighed twenty-two pounds. Mr. Gillam retured home Friday evening and on Saturday evening his friends to the number of nineteen gathered at his home and managed to consume that turkey and the accessories so skillfully prepared by Mrs. Gillam. A very pleasant evening was spent and all wished John might in the future bring home other trophies of his marksmanship.

The Irl R. Hicks 1901 Almanac.

Whatever may be said of the scientific causes upon which the Rev. Irl R. Hicks bases his yearly forecasts of storm and weather, it is a remarkable fact that specific warnings of every great storm, flood, cold wave and drouth, have been plainly printed in his now famous Almanac for many years. The latest startling proof of this fact was the destruction of Galveston, Texas, on the very day named by Prof. Hicks in his 1900 Almanac, as one of disaster by storm along the gulf coasts. The 1901 Almanac, by far the finest, most complete and beautiful yet published, is now ready. This remarkable book of near two hundred pages, splendidly illustrated with charts and half-tone engravings, goes as a premium to every subscriber who pays one dollar a year for Prof. Hicks' journal, WORD AND WORKS. The Almanac alone is sent prepaid for only 25 cents. Order from Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Marriage Licenses.

C. W. Woods, Blain, Perry county, and Ada Schmittle, Shade Gap, Pa.

Jesse E. Williams, Pittsburg, Pa., and Nannie A. Snyder, Neff's Mills, Pa.

D. Clarence Myers, Warriorsmark township, and Elmira Jane Lytle, Tyrone township, Blair county, Pa.

John Fahey and Ellen Nagle, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

Elmer W. McCarthey and Laura Hershey, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

G. C. Hershey, Huntingdon, and Lizzie Cox, Orbisonia, Pa.

Charles H. Braxton and Sarah J. Bell, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

Dwight M. Leonard, Waterloo, Juniata county, and Olive Coulter, Shade Valley, Pa.

Thomas Turner, London, England, and Clara E. Lindsay, Huntingdon, Pa.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others, Why Not You?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Deeds Entered for Record.

J. E. Smucker, executor, to S. David Strait, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $1,000.

Tyrone Mining & Mfg. Co. to A. M. Brown, property in Franklin township. Consideration, $1,600.

Benjamin O'Conner and wife to J. Irvin Bowser, property in Brady township. Consideration, $525.

Jonas S. Louder and wife to Emma McCarthy, property in Porter township. Consideration, $45.

—When you want prompt acting little pills that never gripe use De Witt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

List of Jurors for December Term.

GRAND JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Benson, William L, farmer, Todd
Baker, D S, carpenter, Orbisonia
Cutshall, J M, farmer, Springfield
David, A L, farmer, Juniata
Ellenberger, David, farmer, Warriorsmark
Fraker, S O, farmer, Orbisonia
Gates, John H, farmer, Warriorsmark
Garver, Frank, farmer, Shirley
Gerlock, Peter, blacksmith, Huntingdon
Griffith, J A, farmer, Lincoln
Jones, H R, clerk, Rockhill
Keifer, John, laborer, Warriorsmark
Lynn, Reuben, farmer, Lincoln
Mierley, Frank, farmer, Cass
Miller, J E, miller, Warriorsmark
Madden, A S, farmer, Cromwell
McCarthy, W B, merchant, Huntingdon
Mattern, John S, farmer, Franklin
Pecht, John E, farmer, Shirley
Pheasant, David P, farmer, Union
Stell, William, agent, Union
Wise, Harry J, miner, Dudley
Weaver, D F, Hopewell
Wilson, W B, farmer, Cromwell

PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Brode, James, blacksmith, Carbon
Collins, E H, farmer, Shirley
Chilcote, Miles C, teacher, Cass
Corbin, D G, operator, Huntingdon
Dick, Albert, miner, Carbon
Evans, Jonathan, farmer, Todd
Gifford, John A, farmer, Cromwell
Grove, Jackson L, farmer, Shirley
Grazier, Harvey, farmer, Warriorsmark
Hockenberry, A, blacksmith, Three Springs
Henninger, George C, farmer, Jackson
Harkleroad, George, farmer, Clay
Hendersou, C M, farmer, Spruce Creek
Hood, Lewis, laborer, Penn
Isenberg, Samuel L, agent, Birmingham
King, S S, farmer, Brady
Long, David, farmer, Shirley
Long, James E, farmer, Clay
Lynn, Samuel, farmer, Dublin
Lininger, Solomon, farmer, Penn
Love, Thomas P, agent, Huntingdon
Leech, John H, farmer, Franklin
McCall, Alexander, farmer, West
McMahon, Frank, teacher, Barree
McMullen, A M, miller, Jackson
Madden, John, farmer, Clay
Miller, Hall, carpenter, Huntingdon
Myton, Harry, carpenter, Huntingdon
Nale, James H, teacher, Huntingdon
Norris, Luden, saddler, Huntingdon
O'Connor, Frank, merchant, Mapleton
Pope, Porter, inn keeper, Huntingdon
Robinson, C G, farmer, Dublin
Roland, George, farmer, Union
Robb, George, farmer, Walker
Silverthorn, Charles, laborer, Tell
Stapleton, Thomas, farmer, Cass
Shaffer, J Harry, lumberman, Mt. Union
Steel, H E, druggist, Huntingdon
Smith, Ralph P, farmer, Cass
Sloan, James D, laborer, Mapleton
Sprankle, George, farmer, Porter
Walls, Samuel, farmer, Logan
Wilson, Christopher, farmer, Warriorsmark
Wingate, J P, railroader, Huntingdon
Watter, Wm L, farmer, Morris
Worsing, R L, clerk, Huntingdon
Yoder, S S, farmer, Brady

TRAVERSE JURORS, 2D MONDAY, 10TH DAY.

Abbott, George R, farmer, Clay
Barry, James, miner, Carbon
Book, W H, farmer, Tell
Crownover, L M, farmer, Jackson
Etnier, Alfred, merchant, Smithfield
Eckley, Joseph, collier, Jackson
Fleming, R M, wagonmaker, Tell
Goshorn, T B, farmer, Tell
Gillam, J J, drover, Logan
Gregory, D Ross, farmer, West
Gehrett, Adam, coachmaker, Cassville
Hoover, Jacob G, farmer, Penn
Hawn, Charles, laborer, Huntingdon
Isenberg, Joel, farmer, Shirley
Lindsay, Lloyd, laborer, Huntingdon
Longacker, Miles, farmer, Logan
Lowe, William, farmer, Spruce Creek
Miller, T A, blacksmith, Lincoln
Miller, Howard, painter, Huntingdon
Miller, D Henry, farmer, West
Mark, B F, farmer, Juniata
Maloy, C B, operator, Huntingdon
McCoy, Andrew, laborer, Huntingdon
Mountain, George R, farmer, Juniata
O'Neal, Samuel, constable, Carbon
Porter, W A, farmer, Franklin
Park, Clay, merchant, Three Springs
Postlethwaite, T F, coal dealer, Mt. Union
Reed, Levi C, blacksmith, Carbon
Rishell, George R, farmer, Porter
Rowe, J J, butcher, Orbisonia
Snyder, Thomas, clerk, Spruce Creek
Vaughn, Elmer, farmer, Shirley
Wilson, Robert C, farmer, Jackson
Whitzel, David L, farmer, Cromwell
Zeigler, H C, justice of the peace, Shade Gap

TRAVERSE JURORS, 3D MONDAY, 17TH DAY.

Appleby, J S, steward, Shirley
Africa, Carey, merchant, Huntingdon
Archey, James B, farmer, Jackson
Burkett, J E, farmer, Jackson
Bush, Christ, farmer, Juniata
Chaney, Frank, farmer, Miller
Chaney, W A, farmer, Miller
Drake, John M, teacher, Clay
Dalton, Michael, miner, Carbon
Funk, Blair, gent, Birmingham
Fuller, W W, agent, Mt Union
Goodman, Lewis S, lumberman, Morris
Hutchison, John, farmer, Porter
Hess, C M, gent, Rockhill
Jones, George D, farmer, Tell
Kling, John, farmer, Dublin
Leonard, Samuel, farmer, Cromwell
McMullen, Albert, farmer, Tell
Marlin, B F, laborer, Mt Union
Maxwell, Alexander, merchant, Mt Union
Madden, Freeland, farmer, Springfield
Nearhoof, B F, farmer, Warriorsmark
Oaks, J H, farmer, Barree
Reed, Clair, carpenter, Porter
Ramsey, Oscar, carpenter, Saltillo
Reed, C C, merchant, Huntingdon
Smith, A F, farmer, Tell
Speck, William, farmer, Walker
Shaffer, J C, lumberman, Union
Stewart, John M, farmer, Miller
Stewart, F L, druggist, Logan
Trimble, Charles, farmer, Warriorsmark
Vaughn, W A, farmer, Tell
Woomer, Calvin, miner, Carbon
Winter, William, farmer, Porter
Warfel, J B, gent, Huntingdon

—DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best liver pills ever made. Easy to take and never gripe. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Thanksgiving Thoughts.

The eternal ground of thanksgiving is to be found in the righteousness of God, in the consciousness that under all human life there is a foundation which no man can disturb, and that life is so organized that no man can be happy, restful or prosperous in doing evil; that at every turn he is smitten with penalties, and that real happiness and satisfaction are bound eternally to right thinking and right acting.—*From The Outlook.*

We may hold unceasing daily converse with our Father, he speaking to us by the descent of blessings, we to him by the assent of thanksgiving.—*Cardinal Manning.*

New mercies give new meaning to old praises. Words hallowed by having borne the gratitude of many generations are the best vehicles for to-day's praise.—*Alexander McLlaren, D. D.*

It is the experience of pardon which puts it into one's heart to bless God with all his soul and all that is within him. Without that experience he has not that gratitude which will enable him to join in blessing God at all.—*Anon.*

Exult and praise thy God, who has made and redeemed thee, for to God you owe all those many and inestimable benefits which you daily receive from his merciful bounty, even were you a holy angel, your gratitude as such should still be beneath his goodness and grandeur.—*Selected.*

If, then, I were a nightingale, I would do the part of a nightingale. If I were a swan, I would do like a swan. But now I am a rational creature, and I ought to praise God; this is my work. I do it; nor will I desert this part so long as I am allowed to keep it, and I exhort you to join in this same song.—*Epictetus.*

"I want just to say a word about Thanksgiving. Think and thank were originally the same Anglo-Saxon word: *thank* really means to *think*, and I imagine that the reason why there is so little thanking done in this world is because there is so little thinking. The one would always lead to the other. We say thank you carelessly enough, as we do good-by, without thinking especially of the meaning; and yet the one really means that we are thinking of others' goodness to us, and the other is literally a benediction, God be with you!—*H. M. Sanders.*

Used by British Soldiers in Africa.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Galishe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Fresh Meat at Low Prices.

Roast, 9 cents per pound; boiling beef 7 cents; sirloin or round steak 10 cents per pound. Honest weight and good meat. Your patronage solicited.

E. H. WELKER.

Sale Register.

Friday, November 30th, commencing at twelve o'clock, m., Mrs. Laura M. Smith, administratrix, will sell at her residence in Cass township, one-half mile south of Latta Grove postoffice, mare, horse, colt, 3 cows. wagon and bed, farm wagon, buggy, cart, wheelbarrow, plows, harrow, cultivator, harness, rakes, grindstone, turning lathe, flour chest, tool chest, work bench, anvil, hammers, carpenter tools, boring machine, scythes, grain cradles. broad axe, cross cut saw, kettle and ring, churn, No. 8 cook stove, heating stove, bedsteads, sink, 2 guns, fanning mill, etc.

Saturday, December 1st, commencing at one o'clock p. m., A. W. Swope, administrator, will sell at court house, Huntingdon, real estate of the late A. Jackson White, deceased. For description see advertisement in this paper.

—If you have ever seen a child in the agony of croup you can realize how grateful mothers are for One Minute Cough Cure which gives relief as soon as it is administered. It quickly cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

TWILIGHT.

The sun is low, the tide is high,
The sky as red as woman's lips,
Shows red in the river's reflected glow,
Save the silver line where the oarsman dips;
Strangs, subtle hour, that no spell can stay,
A link 'twixt tomorrow and yesterday.
—Louise Ijams Lander.

—THE—

REVOLT OF MOSES.

By Hope Daring.

Not the Moses of sacred history—just plain Moses Smith, farmer, aged 60; tall, with stooping shoulders; face furrowed with wrinkles, that is, the part visible above his grizzled beard; eyes gray and sleepy, ye with a kindly light in their faded depths. Sarah Ann, his wife, was also tall but straight, carrying her head stiffly erect. Her blue eyes were very wide open; her brown hair, in which were only a few silver threads, was always smooth, and her thin red lips had a fashion of closing that Moses well understood.

For 30 years they had dwelt together. In all these years Mrs. Smith had commanded Moses and Moses had obeyed. There had been but few occasions on which he had advanced opinions of his own. But this fair morning, when the sun was, in countless dewdrops, multiplying his own brightness, and the south wind wooed the rosebuds into perfect bloom, Moses Smith determined to have for once, at least, his own way.

Two weeks before he had heard his wife say to a neighbor,—

"Anybody can wind Moses round their finger."

Now Moses knew his weakness; was aware that his wife knew it, for did not she tell him of it every day? But to discuss it with another! That was different. He had pondered the matter for 14 days, and his mind was fully made up to this day assert himself, but he ate his breakfast of toast, fried potatoes, ham, coffee and molasses cookies in his usual silent way. As they rose from the table Mrs. Smith said,—

"I want you to churn right away, Moses, 'fore it gets so hot."

"All right. I'll be back from the barn soon," and he slouched off at his usual leisurely gait.

Mrs. Smith entered the pantry, raised a trap door that led to the cellar, and descending, saw that the jar of cream was ready for the churn. Then she went about her usual morning work. In a short time she heard her husband's voice at the kitchen door.

"Is that air cream ready?"

"Of course it is. But you hain't got the water."

"Yes, I have. I jest drawed three buckets."

"Now, Moses Smith, I hain't heard you carry it into the woodhouse."

"I guess you didn't. I'm going to churn out under the apple tree."

There was an ominous silence.

Mrs. Smith persisted in using an old fashioned dash churn. In warm weather this churn was placed in a tub of cold water, drawn with a windlass from the stone-lined well by the kitchen door. A few steps from the well stood a gnarled old apple tree, whose spreading branches made a canopy of breezy shade. Moses had many times hinted a desire to do the churning here instead of in the woodhouse, but his wife always forbade.

"You bring that tub of water into the woodhouse. The churn is out there, all ready, and you see to it you don't spatter the cream when you empty it."

She went up-stairs, opened the windows of her sleeping room and put the bed to air. She also tidied her carefully kept sitting-room. When she went again to the kitchen, she stood for an instant transfixed with astonishment by the picture framed by the open door.

Under the apple tree stood her husband, his straw hat laid aside, while both hands grasped the churn dasher, slowly propelling it up and down.

"Moses Smith!" Sarah Ann pushed open the screen and advanced to his side. "What do you mean by bringing that cream out here? Didn't you hear what I said?"

"Yes. As to what I meant by bringin' the cream out here, I meant to churn it that's all."

"Well, you won't do it here. You carry that churn straight into the woodhouse. I don't see what does make you act so like a fool, Moses Smith."

"I hain't actin' like a fool, Sary Ann. I can churn jest as well out here. It's a real pleasure to listen to the mother robin over yender and to see the sunshine peepin' through the leaves."

"Humph! Poetry and work don't go well together. Why don't you do as I tell you?"

Mr. Smith dropped both hands from the churn dasher, drew himself up as straight as was possible after stooping so many years, and said distinctly,—

"'Cause I don't want to."

"I don't care what you want," Mrs. Smith returned angrily. "I tell you not to churn another stroke here. I guess I——"

"Sary Ann," Moses leaned one arm reflectively against the tree; "I don't care a mite whether I churn or not, but if I do it will be right here and nowhere else."

For a moment she was speechless.

"I'd like to know what you mean," she gasped. "The idea of talking like——"

"Never mind. The question 'pears to be, shall I churn or not? I tell you plain, if I do, it will be right here."

What did it mean? And he had twice interrupted her! Mrs. Smith was not vanquished, but she was so confused that a truce seemed the best thing she could think of.

"Do as you like," she said shortly, walking away and slamming the door behind her.

Moses took her at her word. An hour later she found that, after finishing the churning, he had carried the churn and contents to the place where she usually worked the butter. She was still undecided what to think of her husband's daring. However, things seemed otherwise much as ever, for it was not until they were seated at the dinner table that Moses again asserted himself.

"Why don't you take it, then?" pushing the plate toward him. The plate held two crusts.

Moses shook his head.

"That's too dry. You know my teeth air poor. You can feed that to the chickens, and I'll take some of the new you baked today."

Moses thereupon rose and walked to the pantry. Here on a table lay half a dozen loaves, fresh from the oven. He took up a brown crusted one and a knife.

"Moses Smith! Air you crazy? Don't you hear me? I say, you needn't cut that loaf of bread. This bread's good enough."

It was too late. Already the sharp knife had severed two slices from the loaf.

"What do you mean?" the woman shrieked. "What do you mean, Moses Smith?"

"Now see here, Sary Ann, I'll tell you what I mean. I mean to have some new bread, that's all," and back to the table he strode, bread in hand.

Mrs. Smith did not return to the table. Her husband saw little of her the remainder of the day. She retired early, and when Moses came up to bed she was asleep, apparently.

The next morning Mrs. Smith had regained the use of her tongue and ignoring Moses' declaration of independence, scolded heartily about everything else. Moses bore it in silence, retreating to the barn as soon as possible.

It was Saturday. On the afternoon of that day the Smiths usually drove to Ovid, three miles distant, with farm produce. This particular afternoon Mrs. Smith arrayed herself in her best cashmere and Sunday bonnet.

"I'm going to the missionary meeting at Sister Swin's," she announced, as Moses lifted the jar of butter into the back of the buggy. "Here is a basket of cottage cheese. You can drive round on Maple street and sell it out. Be sure you go to the back doors, and they'll give you five cents for two balls. There's just 60 balls—a dollar and a half's worth. I want the money to make out 10 dollars I'm going to lend Widow Green. She'll pay me 50 cents for the use of it three months. Now don't step on my dress," as he clumsily took his place at her side.

"Fifty cents for three months." Moses slapped the fat horse with the lines. "That'll be two dollars for a year. Two dollars for ten dollars. Let me see—why, Sary Ann, that's 20 per cent."

"What if it is?"

There was a brief pause, then Moses began again.

"But, Sary Ann, Widder Green is awful poor. Why don't you lend her the money for nothin'? It's to finish payin' for her sewin' machine, and there's only you and me, and we've got two thousand dollars ahead, 'sides the farm."

"If you can't talk sense, do keep still. Lend it for nothin', indeed! Be sure you understand 'bout the cheese."

"See here, Sary Ann, I shan't peddle out your cheese for any such purpose. You can do it, or I'll take it to the store. But I don't do such work, while you air to missionary meetin', to get the money fur you to grind down the poor with, that's all."

Moses deposited his wife at Mrs. Swin's gate and drove off, making no reply to the command she hurriedly whispered as she saw her hostess at the door. Surely he would not fail her this time. He would do the errand, for Moses disliked waste. She was sure that it would be all right, notwithstanding his queer freaks of yesterday. So she dismissed the subject from her mind, and three hours later found him waiting for her in the appointed place. She clambered to her seat and they started home in silence.

"Have a good meetin'?" he ventured at last.

"Yes, we did," was her testy reply.

They were within half a mile of home when Moses dropped a handful of change in her lap.

"Money for your cheese," he said quietly.

She counted it twice.

"There's only 75 cents. Where's the rest?"

"That's all there is," he declared doggedly. "I told you I shouldn't peddle it out. Golden took 45 balls, three for five cents, at the store. I give old Mrs. Blake five balls, and that Morley girl, who is tryin' so hard to support her little brothers, the rest. They both belong to our church, you know."

No reply. When they reached the house, as Mrs. Smith stepped upon the ground she looked into her husband's face.

"Once for all, I ask you what do you mean, Moses Smith?"

"Well, now, Sary Ann, I don't mind tellin' you I never promised to obey you, but I've done it fur 30 year. I'm through now, that's all."

Without a word she walked into the house. When Moses entered an hour later he found his favorite cream biscuits and fresh gingerbread for supper. Mrs. Smith talked, told her husband about the missionary meeting, and ended by asking him if he would step over to Mrs. Green's for her.

"Tell her I will have that ten dollars for the first of the week; and tell her I shan't be in any hurry for it, and to never mind any interest."

Moses made no reply, but hastened on his errand.—Waverly Magazine.

The Anglo-Saxon Secret.

The source of national greatness, says Edmund Noble in the Atlantic, is not only the results in the individual of the life now being lived by a people, but it is also—a high degree of race virility being understood—that subtle thing which we call brain structure, on which are impressed the whole experiences of a people in the past. If a nation is in decay, the past goes for little, however glorious it may have been; but if a people be, physiologically speaking, in the ascendant, then it takes its strength or weakness from the character of its heredity. This is why the United States and Great Britain are today the two mightiest and most durable nations in the world. Satisfying in a high degree the conditions of social efficiency, they have both had rich race experiences, and it is these experiences which, impressed upon the structure of the individual brain, have made it strong with the whole strength of the wonderful process and story of Anglo-Saxon development.

Great Scheme of a Heavyweight Hen.

J. W. Buchanan, an attache of the general offices of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, whose home is at Jeffersonville, relates an unusual incident in connection with an old hen's eagerness to raise a family, not caring whether it was a brood of chickens or not.

Several times the hen was supplied with a sitting of eggs, but being a hen of extraordinary weight she managed to break the eggs and at last gave up the egg-sitting job in disgust after Mr. Buchanan had placed a half-dozen door knobs under her henship. Along came a cat with three kittens. The old hen chased the cat away and took charge of the kittens. The real mother sees them only occasionally, when she feeds them, but when the hen comes storming around the fur flies and then the cat leaves.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Instrument for Dehorning Cattle.

Dehorning cattle has brought a new instrument into the equipment of a range. It is a steel apparatus with handles about three feet long, and altogether weighing 15 pounds. It has two sharp knives, one stationary and one movable, and resembles a tree pruning fork. When the handles are apart the knives are open and will encircle the largest cattle horns. When the handles are pinched together the knives close, and in a twinkling the horns are severed clean and smooth. A gang of five men will dehorn 350 cattle in a day. Carload lots of cattle horns are shipped from Arizona and New Mexico frequently. Manufacturers of buttons, glue, combs and phosphate are the main buyers of cattle horns. The shippers pay the cattlemen from two to two and one-half cents a pound for them.

Neatest Town in the World.

Broek, in Holland, is far famed as the "neatest town in the world." This town is so fastidious that until a few years ago horses were not allowed in its streets, for reasons of cleanliness, and the entire town is as scrupulously kept as a man-of-war. It is a village of 2700 inhabitants, the main industry of which is the making of Edam cheeses.

There are now on the reservations in New York state 4850 Indians, and a missionary says at least five-eighths of them adhere to the old pagan religion rites and superstitions.

LABOR WORLD.

The car strike at Lyons, France, is assuming grave proportions.

Hawaii needs 30,000 men to work on the plantations of the islands.

One-fourth of the laboring population of Colorado is said to belong to labor organizations.

The retail clerks of the west side uptown district in New York City are agitating for shorter hours.

The rival cigarmakers' unions, at Tampa, Fla., have settled their differences, and the threatened strike is averted.

The long strike among the Belgian glass-blowers has been due to the refusal of the employers to discharge non-union men.

Because of an alleged practice of excessive fining, the 200 weavers of the Whitman mill, at New Bedford, Mass., have voted to strike.

President McKinley, it is asserted, has offered the Directorship of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Martin Irons, who was once leader of the union labor organizations and who was director of the great Missouri Pacific strike in the eighties, with headquarters at St. Louis, died at Bruceville, twenty miles south of Waco, Texas.

In many of the census returns from the rural districts of the South a large number of children under ten years of age are recorded as farm laborers, and under the proper headings it is stated that they are so employed eight months, and attend school but two months in each year.

The per capita tax in Kansas for public charities is estimated by the Labor Bureau of the State to be less than thirty-five cents. This is figured on an estimate of the population probably exaggerated, but not enough so to vary materially the averages computed.

CYCLING NOTES.

The proper care of his wheel is the cyclist's truest economy.

There is a noticeable increase in the number of children riders.

Cycling indulged in moderately is one of the healthiest and most invigorating of exercises.

The winter cycling season on the Pacific coast opened with an outdoor meet on the Vendome tracks at Los Angeles, Cal.

The wheelman who frequently cleans his machine will get more service out of it than the one who fails to take proper care of it.

Every cyclist is an apostle of the gospel of fresh air and out-door life as being essential to the physical well-being of man and woman.

Over-exertion has hastened more than one rider's death. There are some cyclists who do not appear to profit by others' bitter experiences.

There were an unusually large number of cyclists last summer who went on a long distance trip for a vacation.

A dangerous habit of some parents is to place the child in front of them on the wheel when they go out for a spin. Some very bad accidents have occurred as a result of this practice.

The Coney Island cycle path has been the scene of unusual activity because the foreign racers, who have come over for the six-day race, have established their training quarters there.

Rochester, N. Y., will probably be a cycling racing centre next year. A new six-lap track will be begun there in a short time. It is the intention of the owners to run weekly meets through all of next season.

In a fifteen-mile motor paced race between Johnny Nelsor, the Bostonian, and H. B. Stone, of Denver, at Los Angeles, Cal., Nelson won handsomely. He made the distance in 25.49 1-5, breaking the record.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Prince of Wales has begun to wear eyeglasses.

Count Tolstoi has finished the drama, "The Corpse," upon which he has been engaged for some time.

Prince George of Prussia has written a drama, which will be performed in Berlin during the coming season.

The novelist, Bjornson, has recovered from his severe illness, and has gone to Paris, where he will make a long stay.

J. M. Barrie, the novelist, did not stand well in most of his studies at the University of Edinburgh, but he was strong in metaphysics.

It is stated that Lord Dalmeny, the eldest son of Lord Rosebery, shows no inclination for a political career, and will probably enter the British army.

Rear-Admiral Sampson's son, who is to enter the Naval Academy next year, has shown a remarkable aptitude for mathematics, and has already mastered the elements of navigation.

Former Senator Henry L. Dawes is now in his eighty-fifth year. His health is good, he is out of doors every day, and his mind is as clear, his interest in events as keen, and his talk as bright as when he left the Senate.

The Publishers' Circular, of London, thinks that the $25,000 which Kipling received for his new story of 60,000 words is the highest sum ever paid to an English author for a story of similar length.

General W. F. Draper, of Milford, Mass., has received from the King of Italy the grand cordon of the order of SS. Maurice and Lazare, as a token of appreciation of the General's services during his mission in Italy. The grand cordon is one of the highest decorations conferred by that court.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra...	$ —	@$	26
Firsts	24	@	25
Thirds to seconds.....	19	@	23
State dairy tubs, extra....	—	@	24
Imitation creamery	15	@	19
Factory, finest	15½	@	16
Low grades.....	12	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	—	@	10¾
Small	—	@	11
Part skims,good to prime	6½	@	7½
Full skims.....	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy..	30	@	31
State and Penn.....	30	@	31
Western—Choice	26	@	27
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow,choice,1900	2 30	@	2 35
Medium..	—	@	2 20
Pea, choice	—	@	2 10
Red kidney, choice.....	2 30	@	2 35
White kidney, choice....	—	@	2 50
Yellow eye	—	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.....	3 55	@	3 60
Green peas, bags.....	—	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
King, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl.....	1 75	@	3 00
Pears, Seckel, per box.....	1 00	@	2 00
Keifer, per bbl.....	1 00	@	2 25
Quinces, per bbl.....	1 00	@	2 00
Grapes, Concord, per bask.	8	@	10
Niagara, per basket.....	8	@	12
Catawba, per basket.....	7	@	10
Cranberries, per bbl.....	6 25	@	9 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	8	@	8½
Chickens, per lb.....	7	@	7½
Roosters, per lb.....	4½	@	5
Turkeys, per lb.....	—	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	50	@	65
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.....	7	@	11
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	16	@	18
Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb.	—	@	9½
Ducks, West. spring, per lb	10	@	11
Geese, East. spring, per lb.	11	@	15
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State—1900, choice, per lb..	—	@	21
1899, fair.....	—	@	11½
Pacific coast—1900, choice.	19	@	19½
1899, common to fair....	8	@	11
Old odds.....	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	87½	@	92
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb..	70	@	80
Straw, long rye.....	72½	@	82½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl..	1 00	@	1 37
Long Island, per bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl.....	1 50	@	2 75
Onions—Orange Co.,per bag	1 00	@	3 50
Conn., red, per bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Conn., white, per bbl....	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, per 100.....	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	60	@	80
Tomatoes, per carrier.....	1 50	@	2 50
String beans, per basket...	50	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per crate.....	50	@	1 25
Egg plant, per bbl.....	2 00	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier.....	50	@	1 00
Celery, per dozen.....	10	@	45
Lima beans, per bag.....	50	@	1 50
Lettuce, per bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, per bbl.....	50	@	3 00
Spinach, per bbl.....	25	@	75
Carrots, per bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Green peas, per basket....	75	@	2 00
Beets, per bbl.....	75	@	1 00
Green peas, per basket....	1 00	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents....	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	3 90	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth..	—	@	83¼
No. 2 red.....	—	@	78¼
Corn—No. 2.....	46	@	46⅝
Oats—No. 2 white.....	28½	@	29
Track mixed	25½	@	27
Rye—Western	55	@	55½
State	50	@	51
Lard, city.....	—	@	7.15c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed.....	9	@	12½
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	2 00	@	3 75
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 00	@	5 12½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	5 00	@	5 25
Country dressed	5	@	7¾

TOBACCO.

A good demand for needle leaf tobacco resulted in a firm undertone. Sales of domestic amounted to 2300 cases, including 400 cases crop 1899 Zimmers at 15@15½.; 500 cases crop 1899, Wisconsin Havana, at 12½@14c.; 1200 cases chop 1899 Pennsylvania seed at 12½@13c. Sales of foreign included 500 bales Havana at 55@90c., and 100 bales Sumatra at 80c.@$1.90.

CROP ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR.

Preliminary Figures Prepared by the Agricultural Department.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn in 1900, as published in the monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, is 25.3 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.31 bushels in 1899, and a ten year average of 24.1 bushels. It is estimated that 4.4 per cent. of the corn crop of 1899 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1900.

The estimate of the yield per acre of buckwheat is fifteen bushels, against an average yield of 16.56 bushels in 1890, and a ten year average of 16.8 bushels. The average for New York and Pennsylvania, the two States of principal production, is fourteen bushels.

The estimate of the yield of potatoes is 80.8 bushels, against an average yield of 88.63 bushels in 1899, and a ten year average of 76.6 bushels. The figure on hay is 1.28 tons, against an average yield of 1.35 tons in 1899, and a ten year average of 1.28 tons.

Sugar Beets Unprofitable.

The farmers of Northern Indiana who contracted with the Wolverine Sugar Co., of Benton Harbor, Mich., to raise sugar beets have found the culture unprofitable, and many of them will not enter into contracts for the next season.

TORNADO IN TENNESSEE

Most Destructive Storm in Its History Sweeps the State.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Scores of Lives Are Lost and Many Are Injured—Hundreds Are Made Homeless—Tornado Entered Tennessee From Northern Mississippi Leaving a Trail of Death and Destruction in Its Wake.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—Tennessee was swept by the most destructive storm ever known in the State. More than fifty persons were killed and a hundred more injured, while the damage to houses, timber and other property will reach large figures.

The storm entered the State from Northern Mississippi and swept across in a northeasterly direction. Great damage is reported from the counties bordering on Mississippi and, further on, Columbia, in Maury County, is the heaviest sufferer. Lavergne, Nolensville and Gallatin also felt the wind's force, the storm finally losing its force against the Cumberland Mountain range.

At Lavergne, sixteen miles south of here, the velocity of the wind was marvellous, and from best reports lasted only about twenty seconds. In this short time about thirty-five dwellings were turned into kindling wood. Two lives were lost.

Many lives were lost at and near Lagrange, Tenn., forty-nine miles east of Memphis. Property damage there amounts to nearly $40,000. The streets are littered with the debris of destroyed buildings, merchandise, telegraph and telephone wires and poles.

The loss of life was greatest in the vicinity of Columbia, where the number probably will exceed thirty-five. Most of the dead are negroes, about about twelve or fourteen only being white. Immense damage was done to farms, and hundreds of head of live stock were killed. Considerable damage resulted at Martin's Mill and at Indian Creek.

In Williamson County great damage was done, but the town of Franklin escaped with comparatively small loss. Houses and timber in Sumner County also suffered considerably.

The number of houses destroyed in the Nolensville neighborhood is sixteen. There were two fatalities there.

Lumber firms whose mills are located on Wolf River, the northern boundary of the city, suffered damage estimated at more than $300,000 by the overflowing of Wolf River during the night.

Hundreds of cabins on plantations near Lula, Miss., were demolished and four negroes were killed. Near Tunica five negroes were killed in the collapse of their cabin. A white man and a negro were killed six miles south of Hernando, Miss. Many plantation houses, a cotton gin and a church were destroyed.

At Love's Station, Miss., a dozen residences and churches were wrecked, but no one was killed; only one person was fatally injured.

Twenty houses at Dallas, Ala., near Huntsville, were demolished, but no lives were lost. At Boxley's a storehouse was destroyed and three negroes were killed.

Gale in New York State.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—The wind blew at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. At the Pan-American grounds the building for the cyclorama of Missionary Ridge was blown down and another Midway building was seriously injured.

North Tonawanda, N. Y. (Special).—A hurricane wind rushed through this section at eighty miles an hour. Over $200,000 damage has been done.

Lyons, N. Y. (Special).—A terrific wind storm swept over the surrounding country. Orchards were upturned and buildings unroofed and blown down.

Schooner Wrecked In Lake Erie.

Lorain, Ohio (Special).—The schooner St. Lawrence, bound from Kelly's Island to Cleveland, with a cargo of limestone, went ashore near here during a heavy gale. All on board were rescued.

One Man Killed In Paterson.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—One man was killed and five were seriously injured by being buried under the wreck of five half built ice-houses which were blown down by the high wind James Speer was killed outright.

IN FAVOR OF ICE COMBINE.

Appellate Divison of the Supreme Court Says Testimony is Not Compulsory.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided to grant the writs asked for by President C. W. Morse, of the American Ice Company, and the Attorney-General is restrained from compelling the directors and officers to appear before the referee appointed to take testimony as to an alleged combine.

It is not thought any appeal will be made unless certification therefore is made by the Appellate Division. The appointment of Referee Nusbaum is vacated by this decision.

Attorney-General Davies will take an appeal. Under the decision the combine cannot be proceeded against or its officers prosecuted

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

In its preliminary report to the President the Isthmian Canal Commission favors the Nicaragua route against all others, and recommends a thirty-foot waterway at a cost of $120,000,000.

The Secretary of State sent a new note on China to the Powers, appealing from the extreme course suggested by some of the Powers.

The population of South Carolina as officially announced is 1,340,316, against 1,151,149 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 189,167, or 16.4 per cent.

Secretary Gage announced that Treasury refeunding operations are to be discontinued after December 31.

Captain W. M. Meredith, of Illinois, was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Negotiations for a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Rusia are in progress.

In an interview Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, emphasized his country's unselfish aims in China.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has decided not to remove the tax on tea.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Secretary Rott sailed from Nuevitas, Cuba, on his return to the United States.

Dorotion Karragdag, an insurgent Lieutenant-Colonel, and Manuelo Lazars, were arrested in Bulacan Province, P. I. Karragdag had previously been arrested and paroled.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention decided that its sessions shall be public.

Filipino correspondence at Hong Kong shows that Aguinaldo has been severely wounded.

The natives control both branches of the Hawaiian Legislature, but have not a two-thirds majority.

The Philippine Commission at Manila discussed a bill for a provincial government in Benguet.

Commander Lucien Young, Captain of the Port of Havana, called for proposals for removing the wreck of the Maine from the bottom of Havana harbor.

DOMESTIC.

The Vermont Senate passed a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Governor Roosevelt dismissed the charges against Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, for connection with the so-called Ice Trust.

Kentucky's Railroad Commission increased the assessed valuations of the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads in the State.

Two white men whipped a big mob of negroes who were looting the town of Hyndman, Penn.

The Tobacco Trust notified the retail dealers in Iowa to stop selling cigarettes, as it will not fight the prohibitive-tax law.

Chicago's commerce for the year 1900 will show a great falling off, as compared to that of previous years.

At a meeting of all the World's Fair Committee in St. Louis about 250 leading citizens were present and more than $200,000 was subscribed.

Mrs. Nancy Hollifield, who died at Charlotte, N. C., was said to have been 121 years old.

Five persons were killed by the upsetting of a stage at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Frank Speasmaker, Mayor of London, Ohio, committed suicide.

Charles Hartley, a hunter, arrived at Watertown, N. Y., after wandering four days without food in the Adirondacks.

Governor John Cripps Wickliffe Beckham and Miss Jean Fuqua were married at Owensboro, Ky., the wedding being the most largely attended and one of the most notable society events in the State's history.

Brooks Story, a well-known express robber, escaped from the Mississippi Penitentiary. This is his fourth escape.

John Beert, of Chicago, died from fear of hydrophobia after fighting a strange dog with his own teeth and hands.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee arrived at New York City from Havana to take command of the Department of the Missouri.

The anti-noise ordinance was defeated in the City Council of Chicago.

FOREIGN.

General Roberts reports a British disaster to an outpost of "Buffs," six being killed, five wounded and thirty-one captured.

The typhus epidemic at Copenhagen, Denmark, is asuming serious proportions.

Three steamers sailed from Corunna, Spain, for the United States, having on board 2750 emigrants.

The Colombian rebels at Buenaventura have been completely crushed.

A Rome dispatch says the Pope visited the Basilica and became so fatigued that he had to take to his bed. It is reported that he fainted twice.

A house collapsed in Darmstadt, Germany, burying a score of workmen, of whom twelve are dead.

The Porte definitely refused to grant an exequatur for the American Consul at Harpoot.

The Anti-Semites and a number of Conservatives introduced a bill in the German Reichstag against the immigration of Jews.

CIGARETTES UNDER BAN

The Supreme Court Sustains Tennessee's Prohibitory Law.

ARE OF A NOXIOUS CHARACTER

According to the Decision of the Federal Supreme Court Any State May Prohibit the Sale of Cigarettes Within Its Own Confines—Not Legitimate Articles of Commerce — Court Not Unanimous.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a State Legislature may prohibit the sale or giving away of cigarettes, cigarette paper or substitute within the confines of its own State.

The case was that of William B. Austin, an agent of the American Tobacco Company, known as the Tobacco Trust, against the State of Tennessee. The Legislature of Tennessee had passed an act making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50, "for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer to sell or to bring in the State for the purpose of selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of any cigarettes, cigarette paper or substitute for the same."

To test this law the Trust undertook to import cigarettes into Tennessee from North Carolina. A quantity of ordinary packages, about two by four inches each, holding ten or twenty cigarettes, were thrown into baskets which were not covered. The State Supreme Court, in its decision, said:

"Cigarettes not being, on account of their noxious and hurtful character, per se, legitimate articles of commerce, and not having been declared such and commerce therein regulated by Congress, it was the right and duty of the State, under its reserved police powers, to pass the statute in question for the protection of the lives and health of its people until Congress shall take appropriate action in the matter. Also that the sale of cigarettes involved in this case was not of an original package that had been broken by the importer, and therefore not protected by the commercial clause of the Federal Constitution."

The Federal Supreme Court, five Justices to four, sustained the decision of the Tennessee Court, though not without disapproving some of the positions taken by the lower tribunal. Associate Justice Brown handed down the decision. Justice Shiras read the dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham joined, and Justice White placed his assent upon grounds different from those announced by Justice Brown.

SOCIETY FIREBUG INSANE.

Young Denniston M. Bell Taken to a New York Asylum.

Newport, R. I. (Special).—Denniston M. Bell, the society firebug, who is now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of arson, was adjudged insane, which decision will be used in having the cases against him quashed in the Supreme Court.

Experts on insanity have been examining the young man for several days, and as a result of this examination Dr. C. M. Bell, the boy's father, made a charge of insanity and swore out the warrant against his son. It declared the young man was of unsound mind and that he must be placed under restraint and treatment. His father was allowed to take him to Bloomingdale Asylum in New York City rather than committing him to the Rhode Island institution.

Several weeks ago the bath houses at Bailey's Beach were set on fire, and Bell was arrested as the guilty person. He had been prominent in society, his father being a wealthy New Yorker.

CHICAGO'S EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

Hundreds of Arrests Made and More Men Added to the Force.

Chicago (Special).—The City Council appropriated $10,000 for 121 additional policemen in the crime infested districts.

Four hundred arrests in thirty-six hours is the record of the Chicago Police Department since the dragnet was thrown out. There was not an unoccupied cell in any station in Chicago.

Among the men in custody there are scores of old offenders. Pickpockets, highwaymen and burglars, with numerous aliases and known police records, were caught in the general round-up. There were no big raids to swell the list of arrests.

The police from South Chicago to Evanston and west to the city limits were unusually active. "Arrest suspicious characters" was the order given them."

TURKISH FORM OF CHIVALRY.

Party Caught in Storm Threw Children and Women Overboard.

London (By Cable).—The Express publishes the following from Odessa:

"A party of thirty-eight Turks, wishing to leave Russia, secretly sailed at dead of night from Tschuruksu to cross the Black Sea. A storm arose and the boat filled.

"First the baggage was thrown overboard. Then the children, and finally the women were committed to the sea.

"But this did not prevent the vessel from foundering, and all perished save one lad, who clung to the mast and was washed ashore."

Year's Gold Output Over $20,000,000.

The year's gold output of Alaska, British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest was more than $20,000,000.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Increase in the State's Population.

The complete census returns for the State of Pennsylvania show that the State is 6,302,115, an increase of 1,044,101, or 19.8 per cent. over the population in 1890, when the total was 5,258,014. Ten years previous, in 1880, the population was returned at 4,282,891 the percentage of increase during the decade from 1880 to 1890 being 22.7 per cent. The bulletin issued from the Census Bureau at Washington gives the population of the State by counties, but not by boroughs. The latter will not be made known for some time yet. The county returns show that sixteen counties in the State have lost in population during the past decade. These counties are as follows: Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Crawford, Fulton, Greene, Huntington, Juniata, Mintour, Perry, Pike, Snyder, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union and Wayne. All the other counties show increases. Four counties — Berks, Lackawanna, Lancaster and Westmoreland—are by the census figures shown to have exceeded the 150,000 mark, and as a consequence they will be advanced in classification and undergo changes in their form of government. Each will be entitled to two new officials, an Orphans' Court Judge and a County Controller, and there will be changes from the fee to the salary system of compensating county officials.

To Honor Philip Ginter.

A movement is on foot among local coal men looking toward the erection of a monument of coal at Summit Hill in memory of Philip Ginter, who discovered coal near that place 109 years ago. Ginter lived in a rough cabin in the forests on the Mauch Chunk Mountain. While in quest of game for his family, whom he had left at home without food of any kind, his foot struck a black stone. He built a fire of wood and threw pieces of the supposed stone about it so that the embers might last longer while he was roasting a fowl. He was surprised to see the stones aglow and retain their heat. He carried some of the coal home and burned it there. The few neighbors soon learned of the discovery, but there was no mining to any extent in Carbon County until after the beginning of the War of 1812.

Women Swept the Street.

Numerous complaints of the filthy condition of Jefferson street, one of the resident thoroughfares of Scranton, having been disregarded by the municipal authorities, sixty women, whose homes are on the street, undertook to improve its condition. Headed by Mrs. Harry Weand, the women, all wearing sunbonnets and aprons, vigorously swept the street, until it was thoroughly cleaned. The dirt was arranged in heaps, and at the conclusion of their work the women gave notice to the city engineer to remove the debris.

Resigned Because Congregation Slept.

Rev. W. C. Jones, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Sharon, has resigned, alleging as the reason that some members of his church slept during the services. He charges Deacon John S. Williams with sleeping fifteen out of the last sixteen Sundays. On Sunday Rev. Mr. Jones detected Mr. Williams napping while he was preaching. The pastor at once cut his sermon short and dismissed his congregation. He then handed in his resignation. He accepted a call to the Homestead Congregational Church.

Death of a Centenarian.

Mrs. Thomas Flournoy died at her home in Philadelphia in her one hundred and first year. She was the wife of General Flournoy, an officer in the War of 1812, and her father was Major Reading Howell, of Philadelphia, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. The swords he used in the service hang on the walls of Independence Hall. In her younger days Mrs. Flournoy was celebrated for her beauty.

McKinley Carried the State by 288,433.

The official computation of the vote of the late election has just been completed at the State Department at Harrisburg, and shows the following totals for President: McKinley, 712,665; Bryan, 434,262; Woolley, 27,908. About 8000 votes were divided among the candidates of the People's, Socialist-Labor and Socialist parties. This shows a plurality of 288,433 for President McKinley.

In One County Ninety-four Years.

Never a day spent outside of Monroe County is the record of its oldest resident, John C. Strunk, of Middle Smithfield, who, a few days ago, was ninety-four. A sumptuous dinner was the feature of the day. The old resident is spending his days in the home of his son Peter. "Old John" has been blind many years, but he recognizes his callers by their voices.

Farms Damaged by Woods' Fires.

A woods fire burned parts of four townships in the vicinity of West Chester, and the farms of Walter Cox, George Stine, Alexander Barker, Elizabeth Steadman, John Culton and Geo. Wyatt suffered severely, although the farm buildings were saved. Residents of the desolated locality succeeded in quenching the flames.

All Through the State.

Ground has been broken at Churchville for the erection of a new creamery.

Carpet rag parties are a popular diversion with young folks in Berks County.

On account of the drought many grist and saw mills in Montgomery County have been shut down.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAX

Ways and Means Committee Decides on a Decrease of $30,000,000.

FOR AN ARMY OF 100,000 MEN

The Committee Hears a Good Financial Report From Secretary Gage—Plans For Bringing Home Volunteers From the Philippines Will Be Suspended Pending the Action of Congress.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Ways and Means Committee has decided on a reduction of about $30,000,000 in the war revenue taxes. A few days ago Secretary Gage expressed the opinion, after a meeting of the Cabinet, that a reduction of only about $15,000,000 should be made. Later the President expressed the intention of recommending a reduction of $20,000,000, but the announcement of the Ways and Means Committee shows that there is a tendency to indorse the views of Senator Aldrich and members of the Senate Finance Committee, calling for a sweeping reduction.

President McKinley's determination to ask Congress for an army of 100,000 men, increased naval expenditures and prospects of the passage of the Nicaraguan Canal, Ship Subsidy and Pacific Cable bills were taken into consideration by the Republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means when they met to consider the problem of reducing the war revenue taxes.

Secretary Gage was before the committee, and presented the financial condition of the Government in rather better light than had been expected. He predicted that the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the present fiscal year would amount to about $80,000,000, this in spite of the fact that it is only a little more than $8,000,000 up to date. The heaviest receipts and the lightest expenditures usually fall within the latter half of the fiscal year.

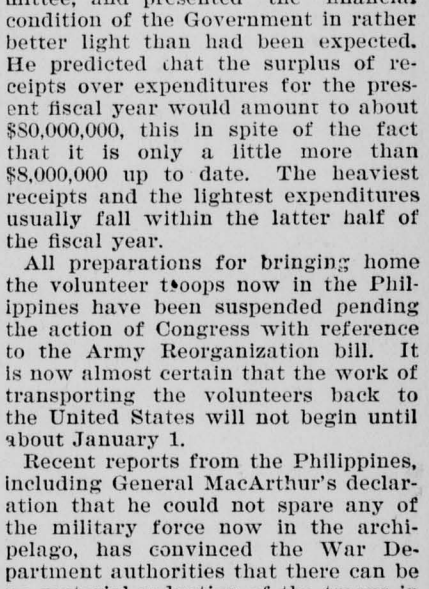
All preparations for bringing home the volunteer troops now in the Philippines have been suspended pending the action of Congress with reference to the Army Reorganization bill. It is now almost certain that the work of transporting the volunteers back to the United States will not begin until about January 1.

Recent reports from the Philippines, including General MacArthur's declaration that he could not spare any of the military force now in the archipelago, has convinced the War Department authorities that there can be no material reduction of the troops in the Philippines for some time, and that every volunteer regiment will have to be replaced if returned to the United States. To do this will require the passage by Congress of a bill authorizing an army of about 100,000 men, and the present intention of the Secretary of War is to have presented to Congress as soon as possible a bill for the reorganization of the army. It is expected that by January 1 it will be apparent what Congress will do along the line, and the War Department officials can then plan for a general reorganization of the military force in the Philippines. Reports from recruiting officers in this country, however, show that there will be no trouble whatever to secure men to raise the regular army to 100,000 men

PRESIDENT GILMAN RESIGNS.

Head of Johns Hopkins University Will Retire at Close of Scholastic Year.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—President Daniel Coit Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, has notified the Board of Trustees of his intention to retire at the close of the present scholastic year, after a service of a quarter of a century.



PROFESSOR DANIEL COIT GILMAN.

Dr. Gilman in a letter to the trustees referred to his approaching seventieth birthday, and said he felt it was time for a younger man to take hold.

An unwritten law recognizes seventy years as the age limit for university presidents.

Rochester Girl Slain in the Street.

The body of Miss Theresa Keating, a respectable young woman, who lived with her two sisters at Rochester, N. Y., was found in a vacant lot near the New York Central Railroad tracks. The girl had been robbed of $30, assaulted and then choked to death. The police can find no clue to the murderers

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TODD.

The long looked for rain has come.

On account of the rain there was no preaching at the Bethel on Sunday.

E. K. Byers and family had a pleasant visit in the lower end of the county.

We learn the new M. E. church at Broad Top City will be dedicated December 9th.

As Thanksgiving is here again, can we all not note something for which to be thankful?

Mrs. Yoder and a lady friend, of Allensville, are the guests of Mrs. J. A. Cook at Todd.

David and John Rickabaugh and Dorsey Shore have returned to Johnstown after spending a pleasant vacation in our midst.

Again appears among us the bright face of our friend, Jack Stapleton, of Saxton, which we are always glad to see. Come often, Jack.

Our wide awake merchant, L. Brinsley Baker, has been making a marked improvement in his store by adding a new apartment for his holiday goods.

Our township constable, Mr. Oliver Curfman, on Saturday, the 24th, sold the stray mule that has been at Thomas Smith's, in Cole's valley, since July last.

In the storm last week, Eli Keith's and Mrs. Reuhana Horton's barns were unroofed as were many other buildings around. There was also considerable damage done to the telephone wire and timber in the vicinity.

F. M. Taylor had quite a painful experience on Friday, the 16th inst., while helping our blacksmith, John Chilcote, to butcher. When about through butchering, J. W. McClain brought a mule to the shop to be shod and in shoeing it the mule kicked Taylor back over the shoeing box, cutting a severe gash in the calf of his leg by the butteris which lay in the box. Dr. Hamilton was called and dressed the wound.

On November 21st one of the prettiest events of the season was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Rickabaugh by the marriage of their daughter, Miss Maggie, to Mr. D. Frank Scott. At high noon the bridal party entered the parlor, Miss Myrtle Scott, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid and Mr. John Rickabaugh, brother of the bride, as best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Staub, of Saxton, assisted by Rev. Sturgeon, pastor in charge at Beavertown. After congratulations they adjourned to the dining room where a bountiful dinner was served. Then in the evening the calithumpians gave them a rousing cheer. The happy couple will soon leave for Johnstown there to take up their residence where he is employed. Both the young folks were highly esteemed by all who knew them and we wish them a long and happy journey through life.

TROUGH CREEK.

Lumber hauling seems to be the principal business along the valley road.

Mrs. Dill left for Pittsburg last Saturday. Miss Anna Nensteel accompanied her.

Notwithstanding the great amount of nice weather this fall, there is still some corn to husk.

Herbert Bowman has the most plowing done for next year's crop of anyone along the main road.

There was a slight forest fire near the north end of Terrace mountain week before last. No damage was done,

By the time this is in print Mrs. Martha Chilcote and her son Crowder expect to be in Pittsburg visiting her two daughters.

Mrs. Julia Gerberich, of Centre county, was in the valley superintending the erection of a monument over the graves of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Hazzard.

According to an old saying, we will have twenty five snows in this section this winter. Well, if they are deep enough and the weather cold enough, we will have plenty of sledding.

The rain of Saturday and Sunday was a good one and badly needed to revive the many springs and low streams but was bad on the buildings that were unroofed by the storm of last Wednesday.

The institute is over and the teachers of the county are down to hard work again. We hope they have been benefited by what they heard and saw. I would not be understood as condemning the management of these annual gatherings, but would it not be beneficial to have more home talent employed?

The storm of last week was not so severe in this as we hear of it being in other localities. We hear that it took part of the roof off of Herbert Bowman's house and a small portion of roof off A. W. Wright's barn, which he intended to remove soon, but this caused work to be done in the rain on Saturday that would have been more pleasant on a dry day.

Now being the time that persons are thinking of putting in bids for the carrying of the mail, it would be well for bidders to make calculations to get pay for the same for carrying the mail only, and not for hauling passengers and freight. If we can judge by the expressions of the people the time of the arrival of the mail at the different offices will not be allowed to vary as much during the next term as has been heretofore.

LATTA GROVE.

Jack Dell has quit work at the stave mill to attend school.

J. H. Stever left these parts last week and has landed in Ohio where he will go to school.

M. D. Walker intends moving from Huntingdon to the W. W. Smith farm and will go to farming.

Chicken stealing continues. A few nights ago some person got into Isaac Dell's coop and took his choice rooster.

The rain Sunday night raised the Hare's valley creek so high as to flood Michael Stever's cellar but no damage was done.

Isaac Dell, G. D. Lynn, Michael Stever, Mrs. Laura M. Smith and George W. Taylor have each butchered some fine hogs.

Samuel Wagner last week moved his stave mill from Israel Quarry's to A. P. Stever's land. He thinks it will take about one year to cut out this tract.

The storm last week upset Mrs. W. W. Smith's wood shed, unroofed Howard Dell's log barn and Israel Quarry's wood shed, and overthrew quite a lot of fence in the valley.

Esco Walker, Allen Walker and Frank Payne each killed a wild turkey last week. Mr. Payne came up from Harrisburg to indulge in his annual hunt and beside the turkey succeeded in bagging considerable smaller game.

—You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cough or a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. One Minute Cough Cure will cure throat and lung troubles quicker than any other preparation known. Many doctors use it as a specific for grippe. It is an infallible remedy for croup. Children like it any mothers endorse it. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

—Many people worry because they believe they have heart disease. The chances are that their hearts are all right but their stomachs are unable to digest food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and prevents the formation of gas which makes the stomach press against the heart, it will cure every form of indigestion. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
Huntingdon, Pa. 9 28-98 tf

—Both makers and circulators of counterfeits commit fraud. Honest men will not deceive you into buying worthless counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The original is infallible for curing piles, sores, eczema and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

There is no pleasure in life if you dread going to the table to eat and can't rest at night on account of indigestion. Henry Williams, of Boonville, Ind., says he suffered that way for years, till he commenced the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and adds, "Now I can eat anything I like and all I want and sleep soundly every night." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will digest what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL

DECEMBER TERM, 1900.

FIRST WEEK, 1ST MONDAY AND 3RD DAY.

E. M. Slonaker vs. Barton DeForrest.
Elsworth Heffner, surviving administrator of John Heffner, dec'd, vs. Rebecca Leabhart.
A. R. McCarthy vs. John W. Baker.
E. O. Heck vs. Rockhill Iron and Coal Co.
D. R. P. Enyeart vs. Rockhill Iron and Coal Co.
J. M. Oswalt vs. J. C. Shaffer.
Jacob Brodbeck vs. Rockhill Iron and Coal Co.
E. O. Heck vs. Rockhill Iron and Coal Co.
Mary E. Barr vs. Harvey E. Funk.
Joseph Martin vs. William and Chester Reed.
Commonwealth ex rel, E. O. Heck, et al., vs. Moses Everts.
Commonwealth ex rel. E. O. Heck, et al., vs. Moses Everts and R. M. Longacre.
Jesse Sigsworth vs. Jonas Louder.

SECOND WEEK, 2ND MONDAY, 10TH DAY.

Mrs. Matilda Sheetram vs. The Trexler Stave & Lumber Co.
The Chicago Building & Manufacturing Co. vs. W. T. Browning, et al.
Amos Noland vs. Cromwell township.
Eli Harmon vs. The Township of Henderson.
David A. Lane vs. Jacob Kyler.
Jennie A. Sanker vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
John K. Brumbaugh vs. The Home Mutual Fire Insurance Co,
Jacob B. Shuman vs. George M. Green.
Edward Duff, adm'r of Jane P. Whipple, vs. Sue Whipple.
Laura McGregor vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
H. C. Chisolm vs. F. L. Schum.
The County of Huntingdon vs. Robert Mason, C. K. Horton, et al.
Mary E. Jones, et al., Admrs., vs. Harrison Jones.
Harrison Jones vs. Mary E. Jones et al., Admrs.
Aldridge Smith, Samuel S. Smith, et al.. vs. Andrew Gamble.
S. Win Wilson, executor and trustee, vs. B. F. Africa, endorser.
S. Win Wilson, executor and trustee, vs. B. F. Africa, endorser.
Wilson Savits vs. William Speck.
Katharine A. Fleagle vs. M. R. Evans, M. D.
Amos Griffith vs. I. D. Edwards.
Walter N. Decker vs. Frederick Kyper.
B. K. Neff vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
W. J. Owens, adm'r, vs. John W. Shearer.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. W. C. Beaty.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. F. B. Cheney.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. Susan Kelly.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. G. W. Quarry.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. Susannah C. Gates
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. Peter Dell.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. David Dell.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. William L. Couch.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. Thomas J. Miller.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. Daniel McElwain.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver. vs. Samuel McElwain
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. James S. Hall.
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. Cyrus Longabaugh
Elmer W. Moore, receiver, vs. James D. Quarry.

THIRD WEEK, 3RD MONDAY AND 17TH DAY.

Annie M. Kyper vs. H. S. Lang.
Storey, Douglas & Brode vs. W. S. Aaron, et al.
John P. Smith vs. John R. Flenner.
S. B. & D. M. Stoler vs. B. F. Isenberg Milling Company.
David Ritchey vs. B. F. Isenberg Milling Co.
The Fritchey Lumber Co. vs. B. F. Isenberg Milling Co.
The Fritchey Lumber Co. vs. B. F. Isenberg Milling Co.
Louisa Heck vs. M. L. Summers, adm'r.
Pauline O. Decker vs. E. S. McMurtrie.
M. M. Tate vs. Catharine Snyder.
Mary Speck vs. Wilson Savits.
S. C. & D. M. Stoler vs. B. F. Isenberg Milling Co.
Fritchey Lumber Co. vs. B. F. Isenberg Milling Company.
J. C. Fleming vs. Millard W. Swope.
A. R. McCarthy vs. Millard W. Swope.
Hrrry Stell vs. Samuel Smiley.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of A. Jackson White,

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of A. Jackson White, late of Union township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make payment of indebtedness and to those having claims against said estate to present same at once duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.,
Oct. 15, 1900. 6t

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Union township, four and one-half miles south of Mapleton, on or about October 15th three head of young cattle: One red steer mixed with gray; slit in each ear; about two years old. White heifer about one and a half years old; slit in right ear and notch in left ear. White and red heifer about 2 years old; have been holes in both ears, hole in left ear is torn out. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

ABRAM SHAFFER.

October 30, 1900.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

Estate of A. Jackson White, late of Union township, deceased.

The undersigned administrator of said A. Jackson White, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Huntingdon, will expose to sale at the Court House in Huntingdon, Pa., on

Saturday, December 1, 1900 at 1 p. m.,

the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about one and one-half miles northwest of Mapleton, containing about 22 acres more or less bounded on the west by land of J. W. Wright, on the south by land of S. A. Anderson, on the east by land of W. T. Boring and on the north by land of Philip Shields, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and frame barn. About sixteen acres of above tract are cleared and in a fair state of cultivation, balance is timbered with Rock Oak and other valuable timber. On the premises is an orchard containing over four huudred bearing fruit trees of the choicest varieties of fruit.

Also at the same time and place will be offered for sale a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon fronting about 50 feet on Stone Creek road and extending back west about twelve perches to Willoughby's line, bounded on the north by lot of Sodom Lott and on the south by lot of Sadie Richardson.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. when property is struck down, 23⅓ per cent. on confirmation of sale by the Court and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by judgment or mortgage of the purchaser.

A. W. SWOPE, Adm'r,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS, Attys.,
Huntingdon Pa.
October 27, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on December 5, 1900. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely February 6, 1900.

1. SWIVEL. Inventory of the personal property of John Swivel, late of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Fannie Swivel.

2. SMITH. Inventory of the personal property of W. W. Smith, late of Cass township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Laura M. Smith.

3. BOOTH. Inventory of the personal property of W. H. Booth, late of Springfield township, deceased as taken by his widow, Jane A. Booth.

4. MILLER. Inventory of the personal property of Frederick Miller, late of Dublin township, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary Ann Miller.

Office of Clerk O. C., Nov. 6, 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi December 5, 1900, and absolutely December 11, 1900.

1. CYPHER. First and final account of Margaret Cypher, executrix of John Cypher, late of the township of Carbon, deceased.

2. PORTER. First and partial account of Edwin R. Baldridge, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Porter, late of Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa., deceased.

3. McMURTRIE. First and final account of E. S. McMurtrie, executor of the will of Mary McMurtrie, of Huntingdon, deceased.

4. McMURTRIE. First and final account of E. S. McMurtrie, trustee for Mary McMurtrie, deceased, under the will of W. E. McMurtrie, deceased.

5. AYERS. First and final account of Samuel Ayers, administrator of the estate of John W. Ayers, late of Jackson township, deceased.

6. LAIRD. Second and final account of Alfred M. Laird and Howard Laird, administrators of Robert A. Laird, late of Porter township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

7. KNODE. First and final account of S. H. Knode administrator of the estate of Martha Knode, late of Porter township, deceased.

8. SHOUP. First and final account of H. B. Shoup, administrator of the estate of Casper Shoup, late of Tell township, deceased.

9. MIERLY. First and final account of John Mierly, administrator of George Mierly, late of Cass township, deceased.

10. WIGTON. First and final account of J. C. Dysart, administrator c. t. a. of Christopher Wigton, late of Franklin township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

11. KRIDER. The first and partial account of John M. Shank, administrator of Elizabeth Krider, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

12. HEFRIGHT. First and final account of Julia Hefright and M. Virginia Kuntzelman, administratrixes of Lewis Hefright, late of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.

Register's office, Nov. 6, 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

—DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will quickly heal the worst burns and scalds and not leave a scar. It can be applied to cuts and raw surfaces with prompt and soothing effect. Use it for piles and skin diseases. Beware of worthless counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. H. WELKER, Proprietor

JUNIATA HOUSE.

Livery and Feed Stable in connection. Rates reasonable.

Also, proprietor Mapleton Meat Market.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office Address, Station G. 2m

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

If

YOU HAVE NOT

been to A. B. GILLAM'S store lately, you have not

SEEN THE IMPROVEMENTS

THAT HAVE BEEN MADE.

No need to tell our regular patrons because they all know that the greatest variety of goods and lowest prices are found here. Our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES

will be found to be of the choicest kind.

SHOES.

We still have some shoes and will add others to them each week, that will be sold at cost.

BLANKETS.

Our stock of blankets, haps, etc., is complete, and will be sold at a very low figure.

UNDERWEAR.

Now is the time to buy your underwear. We have quite a variety of men's, ladies' and children's.

In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

All marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a share of your patronage.

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 28, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 26, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	7.45	7.45	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	8.40	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Rockville 10.36, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Mifflin 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.50	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 625, Tyrone 6.50, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 12.10	12.10	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2 35	6.40	
Wahg't'n 1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	7.44	
Phila.....11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25	
New York 2.13	3.03	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.10 p. m., Washington 8.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.30 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	Mail, No. 3	Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4	Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 2—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Spending time and taking pains for Christ's sake.—Math. xxv, 1-13.

THE PARABLE.

The topical reference is the beautiful and pathetic parable of the ten virgins. In the preceding chapter Christ has been speaking of His second coming and the destruction of the world. This parable teaches the importance of watching at all times for His coming and being prepared for it at all times and illustrates the sad consequences, if not watching and if not being prepared, in the doom of the five foolish virgins. In the parable ten virgins go to meet the bridegroom, a custom in connection with oriental marriages. Five took oil for their lamps and five did not, and when the bridegroom came the foolish virgins were unable, because unprepared, to go into the marriage feast. They had neglected to prepare themselves with oil, which they could have done. They tried to correct their neglect, but it was too late. The door was shut, and to their appeals the bridegroom said, "I never knew you."

THE INTERPRETATION.

The bridegroom is the Lord Jesus Christ. The coming of the bridegroom symbolizes the second coming of Christ. The wise virgins represent those who are watching and waiting in readiness for Christ at His second coming. The foolish virgins represent those who have failed to keep themselves in readiness for their lord's coming. The oil represents saving faith in Christ and all its necessary accompaniments, which makes a soul prepared to meet Christ at His coming whenever He may come. The parable teaches one great lesson—the necessity and importance of being prepared for Christ's coming at all times, lest He may come unexpectedly and find us unprepared. It is absolutely necessary to be prepared at all times because we know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh. "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

THE APPLICATION.

This parable with pathetic force illustrates the importance of "spending time and taking pains for Christ's sake." The wise virgins did this. They spent their time and labor in preparing for their lord's coming, and when he came they were watching and ready and went into the feast. The foolish virgins failed to properly use their time and energies and opportunities properly, and they were excluded. In this parable we have an encouragement and a warning—an encouragement to follow the example of the wise virgins, a warning against the example and fate of the foolish virgins. How are we spending our time—for self, for the world or for Jesus only? Let us spend all for Jesus, that when He comes for us, whether at morn or at midnight, we shall be ready and shall enter into eternal joys with Him, instead of having it said unto us, "Too late, too late; ye cannot enter now."

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have the parable explained, and follow this with a voluntary discussion on the topic.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xc, 12; Eccl. iii, 1-8; viii, 6; ix, 10; Math. x, 42; xxv, 31-46; John ix, 4; Acts xv, 25, 26; Eph. v, 15-21; Col. iv, 5, 6.

Escaping the Scars.

If a temptation can be honorably avoided, it is far better than to meet it in a face to face fight and less likely to result in lifetime scars. There were two ways in which the ancients kept from yielding to the music and ultimate destruction of the sirens. One was that of Ulysses, who fortified himself with bonds that held him fast to the mast while his boat carried him listening by the tempting strains. The other was that of the Argonauts, who carried Orpheus with them in their boat and who were so engrossed in listening to his music that they never heard the sounds from the fatal shore. They bore through life no memory of the tempters' allurements, as Ulysses did. The man who can keep his mind and body so occupied with the better things that he has no time for unnecessary conflict with the devil is going to be the greatest power for good in the Lord's service. But if the fight must be fought, then let him throw himself against the foe with all the strength that legions of angels can give.—Lutheran.

Opposition to Missionaries and Civilization In China.

When we come to examine the excuse put forward that the trouble is owing to the intrusion of western ideas and methods, which is undoubtedly the fact, it becomes at once apparent that, so far from it being an excuse, we find it constitutes a conclusive reason for the energetic introduction of those ideas. No nation has a right to place itself in opposition to such ideas, inasmuch as to do so is to hinder the preservation and growth of principles essential to human progress. Superstition, bigotry, intolerance, ignorance, incendiarism, murder, persecution of foreigners and all the ills of barbarism are represented by the Boxers, as by other mobs, and even in New Orleans. —Episcopal Recorder.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 2, "Spending Time and Taking Pains For Christ"—Text Math. xxv, 1-13.

"They that were ready went in with him to the marriage, and the door was shut."

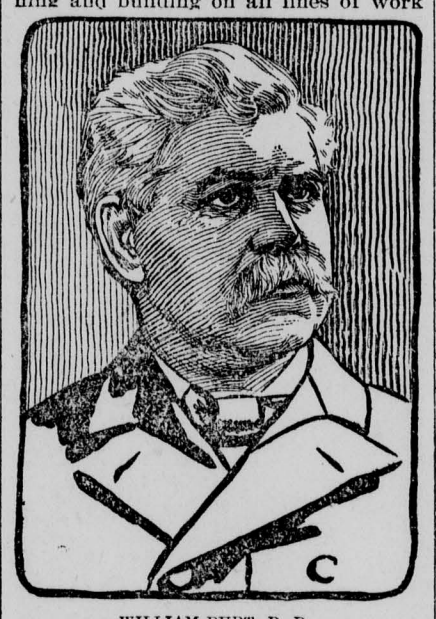
Painstaking and caution are as necessary in Christian service as in any other matter of life. Because the work is God's and He promises supernatural help it by no means follows that the ordinary rules of prudence and diligence can be relaxed. Supernatural help does not mean magic or results reached without the use of means. It signifies only spiritual instead of material powers of heart and soul rather than those of body and mind merely. If you are watching for the bridegroom, you will need to take oil enough to last through the long night watching. One of the cautions Jesus repeats again and again is: "Watch! Watch, because ye know not the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

It takes time and effort to be a follower of Jesus. No one can become a Christian just by saying "I will be for Christ." There is more in it than just wishing to be good. Some have attempted to make the way of salvation so easy that every one shall go in through the gates of pearl. The Master never did this. He everywhere and always insisted that the service of God required all the time, strength and entire devotion of the person. There is no room for anything else.

It is better not to be self deceived about this matter. You may be very nice and cultured, with refined tastes and quite correct habits, nothing low, vulgar or common. What of it? Have you ever had any real care for Jesus and His service? Will you obey His orders? Do you love Him supremely, can you endure the long hours of self denial, watching with others, sacrifice of pleasures and comforts for the sake of relieving the distress of His suffering ones? If so, have patience. Wait and you shall sometimes hear the glad cry, "Behold, He cometh." To go with Him into the marriage will be full compensation for all trials and privations endured in waiting and watching.

Our Italian Leader.

Dr. William Burt was in 1886 transferred from the New York east conference to the Italy conference and has since that time been tireless in his planning and building on all lines of work



WILLIAM BURT, D. D.

in that land. Our great building in Rome is the result of his faith and perseverance. He has proved to be the providential man for the place. The whole church has confidence in him because he has shown wisdom and tact and patience in one of the most difficult mission fields in the world. Our real beginning here was in 1872, when Dr. L. M. Vernon made headquarters at Bologna. Methodist services were begun July 22, 1873. We now have 31 churches and 10 other preaching places with 23 preachers and 8 preachers on trial. We have 2,826 members and probationers. The work is firmly rooted and is growing with healthful rapidity. Our schools are doing excellent work and are hindered only by lack of funds from reaching much larger numbers. Methodism has the opening which promises much of helpfulness in the redemption of Italy.

A Higher Christian Life.

A higher Christian life is more talked about than realized. It is regarded too often as a privilege rather than a duty. It is frequently a matter of emotion rather than of principle. What is needed is a steady and persistent movement toward Christ as our Saviour and pattern or a daily dying unto sin and living unto holiness.—Presbyterian.

The End of the Century.

Let us thank God that the nineteenth century is drawing to an end. It has been a century of material triumphs and ends, with the substitution of low ideals for great truths, but the reaction is sure to come and put an end to the apotheosis of dirt.—Jewish Times.

Obeying God.

Man loses nothing by obeying God. Providence and grace work in conjunction for the good of those who keep God's commandments.—Presbyterian.

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True worth characterizes every garment in our immense showing of cold weather wraps and furs. The stock includes every new idea in cloak making. Our goods are bought from most reliable manufacturers. Every available discount is taken advantage of. Our personal guarantee of entire satisfaction accompanies every purchase. All of which make this store a satisfactory place in which to buy.

We invite attention to the increasingly popular 26-inch loose box-back Jackets and Automobile Coats.

New Golf Capes, lately come, keep the stock full and fresh.

Such handsome furs at such little prices we've never seen. Three, four or five dollars will buy remarkable pretty and good pieces. We have cheaper and better ones, of course—$1.25 to $50. Our Near Seal Jackets from $25 up, are beautiful.

If you need anything in these lines, see our stock.

The Christmas Opening will be on Saturday, December 8th, when we will show larger and handsomer lines of holiday goods than ever before.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

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We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

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Mrs. N. E. HAMILTON,
Nov. 28, 1898. Norwich, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.

If you don't obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

And Shall the Silk Hat Go ?

Will the war leave its mark upon the social customs and habits of London? Little signs are not wanting that it will. The comfort of the khaki hat, for instance, has been an experience too prolonged, in many cases, to be lightly left aside. The Duke of Norfolk has early set an example by having a soft black hat, first cousin of the wideawake, yet with a reminiscence of militarism in it, made for London wear. He has edified the Canton Club with it during the last two or three days, and has already made more than one convert, besides confirming the faith of others.—St. James Gazette.

Knew He Was Right.

A short time ago, at a school in the north of England, during a lesson on the animal kingdom, the teacher put the following question:

"Can any boy name me an animal of the order indentata; that is, a toothtless animal?"

A boy whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good remark replied:

"I can."

"Well, what is the animal?"

"My grandmother," replied the boy, in great glee.—Tit-Bits.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Spirit of Unrest — It is the Cause of Much Unhappiness—Need of the Church and the World is More Stability—Stop Gadding About.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From an unusual text Dr. Talmage in this discourse rebukes the spirit of unrest which characterizes so many people, and shows them the happiness and usefulness to be found in stability; text, Jeremiah ii, 36, "Why gaddest thou about so much to change thy way?"

Homely is the illustration by which this prophet of tears deplores the vacillation of the nation to whom he wrote. Now they wanted alliance with Egypt and now with Assyria and now with Babylon, and now they did not know what they wanted, and the behavior of the nation reminded the prophet of a man or woman who, not satisfied with home life, goes from place to place gadding about, as we say, never settled anywhere or in anything, and he cries out to them, "Why gaddest thou about so much to change thy way?"

Well, the world has now as many gadabouts as it had, in Bible times, and I think that that race of people is more numerous now than it ever was—gadabouts among occupations, among religious theories, among churches, among neighborhoods—and one of the greatest wants of the church and the world is more steadfastness and more fixedness of purpose.

It was no small question that Pharaoh put to Jacob and his sons when he asked, "What is your occupation?" Getting into the right occupation not only decides your temporal welfare, but may decide your eternal destiny. The reason so many men and women are dead failures is because instead of asking God what they ought to be or do they, through some vain ambition or whimsicality, decide what they ought to be. Let me say to all young men and young women in homes or in school or college, do not go gadding about among occupations and professions to find what you are fitted for, but make humble and direct appeal to God for direction.

While seeking divine guidance in your selection of a lifetime sphere examine your own temperament. The phrenologist will tell you your mental proclivities. The physiologist will tell you your physical temperament. Your enemies will tell you your weaknesses. If you are, as we say, nervous, do not become a surgeon. If you are cowardly, do not become an engineer. If you are hoping for a large and permanent income, do not seek a government position. If you are naturally quick tempered, do not become a minister of the gospel, for while any one is disadvantaged by ungovernable disposition there is hardly any one who enacts such an incongruous part as a mad minister. Can you make a fine sketch of a ship or rock or house or face? Be an artist. Do you find yourself humming cadences, and do the treble clef and the musical bars drop from your pen easily, and can you make a tune that charms those who hear it? Be a musician. Are you born with a fondness for argument? Be an attorney. Are you naturally a good nurse and especially interested in the relief of pain? Be a physician. Are you interested in all questions of traffic and in bargain making, are you apt to be successful on a small or large scale? Be a merchant. Do you prefer country life, and do you like the plow, and do you hear music in the hustle of a harvest field? Be a farmer. Are you fond of machinery, and are turning wheels to you a fascination, and can you follow with absorbing interest a new kind of thrashing machine hour after hour? Be a mechanic. If you enjoy analyzing the natural elements and a laboratory could entertain you all day and all night, be a chemist. If you are inquisitive about other worlds and interested in all instruments that would bring them nearer for inspection, be an astronomer. If the grass under your feet and the foliage over your head and the flowers which shake their incense on the summer air are to you the belles lettres of the field, be a botanist.

If you have no one faculty dominant and nothing in your make up seems to point to this or that occupation, shut yourself up in your own room, get down on your knees and reverently ask God what He made you for and tell Him that you are willing to do anything He wishes you to do. Before you leave that room you will find out. For the sake of your usefulness and happiness and your temporal and eternal welfare do not join that crowd of people who go gadding about among businesses and occupations, now trying this and now trying that and never accomplishing anything.

There are many who exhibit this frailty in matters of religion. They are not sure about anything that pertains to their soul or their eternal destiny. Now they are Unitarians, and now they are Universalists, and now they are Presbyterians, and now they are nothing at all. They are not quite sure that the Bible was inspired or if inspired whether the words or the ideas were inspired or whether only part of the book was inspired. They think at one time that the story in Genesis about the garden of Eden is a history, and the month after they think it is an allegory. At one time they think the book of Job describes what really occurred, but the next time they speak of it they call it a drama. Now they believe all the miracles, but at your next interview they try to show how these scenes had nothing in them supernatural, but can be accounted for by natural causes. Gadding about among religious theories and never satisfied. All the evidence is put before them, and why do they not render a verdict? If they cannot make up their mind with all the data put before them, they never will. There are all the archaeological confirmations of the Bible brought to view by the "Palestine Exploration Society." There are the bricks of Babylon, the letter "N" impressed upon them—"N" for Nebuchadnezzar, showing that he was not a myth—and the farther the shovel of the antiquarian goes down the more is revealed of that most wonderful city of all time. Professor Heilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, presents us tablets found in the far East ratifying and explaining Scriptural passages which were before in mystery. As the builders in Jerusalem today dig for the foundation of new houses they turn up with their pickaxes the ashes of the animals that were used for burned offerings in the temple ages ago, demonstrating the truth of the Bible story about the sacrifices of lambs and heifers and pigeons. There is the history by Josephus describing on uninspired page scenes which the Bible depicts. On the banks of the Dead Sea there are pieces of the very brimstone that fell in the sulphurous storm that destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah. Make up your mind whether the Bible is a glorious revelation of God or the worst imposition of the centuries. Why go gadding about among infidels, atheists and deists asking questions and surmising and guessing about the authority and value of a book which involves the infinities? It is either a good book or a bad book. If it be a bad book, you do not want it in your house nor have your children contaminated with its teachings. If it is a good book, your eternal happiness depends upon the adoption of its teachings. Once and forever make up your mind whether it is the book of God or the book of villainous pretenders.

So, alas, there are those who gad about among particular churches. No pastor can depend on them for a single service. At some time when he has prepared a sermon after all prayer and all research, putting nerve and muscle and brain and soul into its very paragraph, these intermittent attendants are not there to hear it.

But, oh, how the gadabouts injure the churches! Instead of staying in their own prayer meeting or Sunday school they afflict other prayer meetings and Sunday schools. I meet them on the street going the wrong way on Sunday morning and evening, and I accost them in the words of the text, "Why gaddest thou about so much to change thy way?"

My text also addresses those who in search of happiness are going hither and yonder looking for that which they find not. Their time is all taken up with "musicales" and "progressive euchres" and teas and yellow luncheons and "at homes" and dances and operas and theatres, and instead of finding happiness they get pale cheeks and insomnia and indigestion and neuralgia and exhaustion and an abbreviated lifetime.

There is more splendid womanhood sacrificed in that way in our cities than in any other way. The judgment day can only reveal the awful holocaust of jangled nerves and the suicidal habits of much of our social life. The obituary of such reads well, for the story is suppressed about how they got their death while standing in attire of gauze waiting for the carriage on a raw night on the front steps.

While in their lifetime they possessed all the ability for the relief of pain and impoverishment, yet they have no time for visitation of the poor or to win the blessing of such as comes upon those who administer to those who are ready to perish. Enough flowers in their dining halls to bewitch a prince, but not one tuft of heliotrope to perfume the room of that rheumatic on the back street, to whom the breath of one flower would be like the opening of the front door of heaven.

Find me one man or one woman who in all the rounds of pleasure and selfishness has found a piece of happiness as large as that half dollar which the benevolent and Christlike soul puts into the palm of the hand of that mother whose children are crying for bread. Queen Victoria, riding in triumph through London at her jubilee, was not so sublime a figure as Queen Victoria in a hut near Balmoral Castle reading the New Testament to a poor dying man.

The book of Samuel gives a photograph of Mephibosheth lame in both feet. When we see any one lame in one foot or lame in both feet, we always wonder by what accident he was lamed. Perhaps it may have been in battle for his country, or he may have been run over by some reckless driver or some explosion did the damage. So you wonder how Mephibosheth became lame in both feet. The Bible for a good reason gives us the particulars. It tells us that when he was a child his nurse dropped him. She must have dropped him very hard, for he never again got over the effect of that fall. Long after the accident we find him at King David's table, but still our attention is called to the fact that his feet were crippled, though so long before his nurse dropped him. And mark you that to-day in all departments of life there are those crippled in habits, crippled in morals, crippled for all time. The accident happened in this way: Their mothers were gadabouts and neglected their homes, and the work of training them was given over to incompetent nurses, and the nurses let them fall into bad habits, told them depraving stories and gave them wrong notions of life and practically ruined them.

But Mephibosheth was taken by King David into the palace and seated at the royal table, so by the grace of the heavenly King these unfortunate ones may yet be seated at the King's table in the King's palace, though the nurses did drop them so that morally they were lame in both feet.

Now, what is the practical use of the present discourse? This: Whereas so many have ruined themselves and ruined others by becoming gadabouts among occupations, among religious theories, among churches, among neighborhoods, therefore resolved that we will concentrate upon what is right thought and right behavior and waste no time in vacillations and indecisions and uncertainties, running about in places where we have no business to be. Life is so short we have no time to play with it the spendthrift. Find out whether the Bible is true and whether your nature is immortal and whether Christ is the divine and only Saviour, and whether you must have Him or be discomfited and whether there will probably ever be a more auspicious moment for your becoming His adherent, and then make this 12 o'clock at noon of November 25, the most illustrious minute that you will ever have passed since the day of your birth until the ten millionth cycle of the coming eternity, because by complete surrender of thought and will and affection and life to God, through Jesus Christ you became a new man, a new woman, a new soul, and God the Father and God the Son and God the Holy Ghost and all angeldom, Cherubim and Seraphim and archangel became your allies.

Found among the papers of the learned Samuel Johnson was a prayer inscribed with the words, "When my eye was restored to its use," and it is a great moment when we get over our moral blindness and gain spiritual eyesight. That is a moment from which we may well date everything. All the glory of Henry II. of France vanished when in a tournament a lance extinguished his eye, and the worst disaster that can happen to us is to have the vision of our soul put out. If you have gone wrong so far, now go right. If the morning and noon of your life have been a moral defeat, make the evening of your life a victory. The battle of Marengo, lost at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was gloriously won at 6, and in your life and mine it is not too late to achieve something worthy of an immortal. Start right and keep on. Do not spend too much time in tacking ship. David felt the importance of fixedness of purpose when he cried out, "My heart is fixed, O God, my heart is fixed!"

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 2.

Subject: The Rich Young Ruler, Matt. xix., 16-26—Golden Text: Mark x., 24—Memory Verses, 23-26—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

16. "One came." From this and parallel accounts we learn that this man was (1) young, (2) rich, (3) a ruler—probably of a synagogue and possibly a member of the Sanhedrin, (4) very moral, (5) humble—he fell at Jesus' feet, (6) in earnest—he came running, (7) anxious to learn—he came as an inquirer; but he was also (1) self-righteous, (2) ignorant concerning spiritual truth, (3) unwilling to give up his earthly possessions and worldly prospects, (4) unwilling to trust all to Christ. "Good Master." Or teacher; the good is wanting in R. V. "What good thing shall I do." What act of sacrifice or heroism, what generous action, what penance or suffering? His idea is that he must do something to purchase eternal life. His question shows that he believes in a future state; he was not a Sadducee.

17. "Why callest thou Me good." "Why askest thou Me concerning that which is good?"—R. V. Christ did not say that He was not good, or was not God. If the young man had called Christ "good," the question Jesus asked would lead directly to His divinity. Why do you call Me good? Do you see Me merely as a man, or are you looking at Me as the Messiah? If we accept the Revised Version the thought is really the same: Why do you ask Me concerning eternal life? Do you recognize Me as a divine teacher, whose teaching is eternally true, and are you willing thus to accept My instruction? "None good but one." "One there is who is good."—R. V. God is the only One who is absolutely and eternally good; but Christ is God and therefore Christ is "good," in this absolute and unlimited sense. God does not keep His goodness to Himself; but diffuses it, seeks to make men after His own pattern of goodness. See Luke 1: 6; 23: 50; Psa. 37: 23, 37; Matt. 25: 21. "Wilt enter into life." If thou wilt become a true child of God in this world and so have lasting possession of eternal life. "Keep the commandments." While we cannot work our way to heaven, or purchase eternal life by our good deeds, yet there are some things that we must do before we can "enter into life." "The commandments of God," not one merely, but all of them—must be kept. Many admire them, and know they ought to keep them, but how few, comparatively, really keep them.

18. "Which?" Like the Pharisees generally he made a distinction between what were supposed to be primary and secondary commandments. To what especial and great commandment do you refer? Jesus replies by enumerating the commandments in this verse and the next. "Thou shalt do no murder, etc." These commandments all belong to the second table of the law, which relate to the duties of man to man.

20. "All these things have I kept." He was strictly moral and had lived a good life, outwardly. "What lack I yet." He was conscious of a lack in his spiritual life, and this question was a serious inquiry as to its cause.

21. "If thou wilt be perfect." Jesus beholding him loved him (Mark 10: 21), and said unto him, one thing thou lackest. If thou wilt be perfect—that is, if thou wilt be a thorough man of God; if thou wilt be complete and have all hindrances to thy salvation removed, "Go and sell what thou hast." Jesus struck right at the center of the young man's difficulty. He was ready to give all to God but his property; this was the "one thing" over which he was about to stumble and fall. Some seem to think this command was very difficult; but it has come to many others and they have stood the test. It came to the Apostles, to Martin Luther, to John Wesley, and, in fact, in one form or another, the same command comes to every Christian. This young man's riches were his idol. "Give to the poor." He was asked to use his wealth for God and humanity. "Treasure in Heaven." What a promise is this! Notice, 1. Heaven is the only place where genuine, abiding treasure is to be found. 2. The character of the treasure will be in harmony with the character of heaven. 3. The obtaining this treasure is conditioned upon the course we pursue in this world. The only way to render perishing goods eternal, to secure stately furniture from the moths, the richest metals from canker, and precious stones from thieves, is to transmit them to heaven by acts of charity. "Follow Me." Be My disciple. How many, because they are not willing to give up the things of this world, have lost the honor of becoming ambassadors for the Most High.

22. "Went away sorrowful." His countenance fell and he went away grieved. He went away reluctantly, but he went. He wanted eternal life, but he wanted his possessions more, and in keeping them he lost (1) true joy, (2) discipleship and (3) treasures in heaven. His choice was a fatal one.

23. "A rich man shall hardly enter." That is, shall enter with great difficulty. This is amply confirmed by experience. Rich men seldom become true Christians. The reason is not far to seek; the process of gaining wealth encourages self-seeking, and the possession of it encourages self-importance; but the spirit that can enter the kingdom is the spirit of a little child. The danger is that those who have riches will trust in them (Mark 10: 24), instead of trusting in God.

24. "The eye of a needle." It has been suggested that the needle's eye was a small gate, leading into the city, intended only for foot passengers, and that the camel could only squeeze through with the greatest difficulty, but "it is now generally thought that the calling this small gate the needle's eye is a modern custom, and not in use in the time of Christ."

25. "Exceedingly amazed." Like all Jews, they had been accustomed to regard worldly prosperity as a special mark of the favor of God. "Who then can be saved." An admission that all men by nature share the same guilt and love of the world. How may a rich man enter heaven? 1. It is always difficult in his peculiar circumstances. 2. It is impossible if in mind and heart he cleaves to his wealth. 3. It becomes possible by a miracle of divine grace. Many who have not riches are seeking wealth as the chief good, because they already trust in it.

26. "With men .... impossible." According to the power and ability of men this is impossible, but God, by His power, is able to save a man that even the things that allured him most will lose their attraction to him. "Christ can remove the difficulties and renew the heart. He can take away the love of riches and can put into a man's heart new motives, that will make him more diligent in business than the love of riches can."

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symptoms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

Automobiles in the Army.

The automobile appears to be working its way into military operations, and if it should prove a success it will hurt the mule-breeding business in a marked degree. The English army has made use of the automobile to some extent, and the army officials of other nations are experimenting along the same line. It has been shown that an automobile will cover about forty-seven miles a day, which is certainly an improvement on the speed of the mule, or of the horse, either, if the animal is put to continuous service. But all the tests that have been made must have been under the most favorable circumstances. To move army wagons under frequent conditions under which they must be moved, by automatic power, would clearly appear to be out of the question. The automobile, in our judgment, is largely a fad. It is a plaything, and with all its promise, we believe its history will be like that of the bicycle, which at one time was ridden by everybody who could afford to ride a wheel, and the horse was neglected. Finally, however, thousands of wheels went to the junk shop, and thousands of horses took their places. Whatever is the more economical and efficient in the army and in business will naturally be adopted, but in the matter of pleasure no machine can usurp the place of the horse, for it becomes an object of affection.—The Agricultural Epitomist.

Artesian Well Dug by Ants.

It is a notorious fact, says a correspondent, writing from Millen, Screven County, Georgia, that red ants will dig their holes until they strike water. Near the station in Millen, and about fifty feet from one of the main artesian wells, is a colony of big red ants that have been working in the same bed for over fifty years. One of the oldest citizens says they were there for that length of time to his certain knowledge, but he can't say how long they were there before that time. One can imagine the astonishment of the people of Millen when they saw one morning a bold flow of artesian water seven feet high coming from the red ant bed. The poor fellows dug to their own destruction. A very peculiar thing about it is that it has cut off the wells here. There is great excitement here. People for miles around are coming in hourly to see the wonderful well.—Savannah News.

Annual Production of Rubber.

It has been estimated that the approximate total production of rubber annually is 57,500 tons. Of this amount, 21,000 tons are taken by the United States and Canada, 21,000 by the United Kingdom, and 15,500 by the rest of Europe. The Amazon district produces 25,000 tons, and East and West Africa 24,000 tons; parts of South America other than the Amazon district, 3500 tons.

Atchison Girls' Beaux.

No wonder so many young girls would like to leave home. When a young man calls on them, the house is sure to be permeated with the smell of sauerkraut cooked that day. And it often happens that when a young man is calling, the parents actually act as if they had a right to be in the parlor.—Atchison Globe.

STEAMER A TOTAL WRECK

Lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence With All on Board.

DRIVEN ON THE ROCKS IN A GALE

The St. Olaf Wrecked at the Entrance of Seven Islands Bay on Her Way to Quebec From the North — Bodies Washed Ashore — Seven Passengers and a Crew of Nineteen Lost.

Quebec (Special). — The coasting steamer St. Olaf has gone to pieces on the rocks at the entrance of Seven Islands Bay, on the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of the twenty-six persons on board the ill-fated vessel not one has survived to tell the story of the wreck. A woman's body, washed ashore Saturday, and a mail-bag left on the beach at low tide were the first indications of the tragedy, and later in the day other pieces of wreckage and more dead bodies came ashore. P. E. Vignault, postmaster at Seven Islands, wired the first intelligence to this city, and since noon full confirmation of the disaster has been received.

The Hudson Bay official at Seven Islands, Mr. Ross, has sent out a searching party. The disaster must have occurred late on Wednesday night or early on Thursday morning. A heavy gale from the east was blowing on Wednesday and Thursday with snow. The St. Olaf passed Sheldrake on Wednesday afternoon, and should have reached Seven Islands early on Thursday. When she failed to appear there it was thought that she had proceeded on to Quebec instead of attempting to make the bay in so fearful a gale accompanied by such blinding snow. It is evident that she did make the attempt, and the discovery at low water Saturday of her bow and one of her boilers on the rocks of Boule Island, at the mouth of the bay, told the story of the disaster.

The St. Olaf was an iron steamer of 305 tons, and was built on the Clyde at Port Glasgow, in 1882. She was valued at about $40,000, and was insured for about $20,000.

Captain Lemaistre, her commander, was a Jersey man, well known as a skillful navigator. He leaves a family in Montreal. The other members of the crew were Louis Caren, first mate; Charles Boudreault, second mate; F. N. Veit, purser; Joseph Tremblay, steward; Joseph Ray, cook; Arthur Lemarre, Joseph Gauthier, Sam Doyle and William Blainey, able-bodied seamen; Amedee Vignault, lamp trimmer; Joseph Arsenault, cabin boy; Gus Lafleur, messroom boy; Eugene Bulanger, chief engineer; Joseph Brunelle, second engineer; Wilfred Bulanger, third engineer, and O'Dillon Cormier, John Gagne and Thomas Doyle, firemen. Outside of these nineteen members of the crew at least seven passengers are known to have been on board, namely: Miss Mary Page, of Thunder River, whose body was found on the beach with a life preserver; Louis Gagnon, of Pentecost, Me., merchant, formerly of Quebec; Napoleon Baudoin, of St. John's River, and Joseph Bacon, Clarence Bond, Jeremie Chinic and Michel Maher, of Sheldrake.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS'S PLANS

Will Open a Law Office in Washington When He Leaves the Cabinet.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Attorney-General Griggs does not intend to totally desert Washington when he leaves the Cabinet on March 4 next. It is understood that he will open a

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS.

(He recently announced his intention of retiring from the Cabinet on March 4.)

law office in New York City and Washington, and take up a lucrative law practice which he has neglected for politics. He will, therefore, continue to be a familiar figure at the Capital.

Portugal Pays the Award.

The Delagoa Bay award amounting to near $5,000,000, which the arbitrators ordered Portugal to pay to the heirs of Colonel McMurdo, an American, and other claimants, for the seizure of the railway from Lorenzo Marques to Pretoria, was paid at the Bank of England, in London.

War Taxes $38,398,853 in Four Months.

The receipts from the War Revenue act for the first four months of the present fiscal year were $38,398,856.

AN OVATION FOR KRUGER

He Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome on Landing at Marseilles.

SAYS BRITISH ARE BARBARIANS

Former Ruler of the Transvaal Proclaims His Belief on Arriving on French Soil — He Declares That the Boers Will Never Surrender and That the British Wage a Savage Warfare.

Marseilles, France (By Cable).—A salute of twenty-one guns from the French shore batteries greeted the Dutch cruiser Gelderland when she arrived here with former President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, on board. Dr. Catalan, the Health Officer, at once boarded the vessel and granted free pratique.

There was a great crowd on the quay when Mr. Kruger landed. He was enthusiastically cheered by the people and there were cries of "Vive Kruger! Vive les Boers!"

The former President of the Transvaal walked to a carriage which was in waiting, and before seating himself ceremoniously saluted the crowd.

A procession was formed around the carriages occupied by Mr. Kruger and

OOM PAUL KRUGER.

the Boer delegates and they were escorted to the hotel amid continuous cheering.

When Mr. Kruger reached the Hotel Noailles at noon. In response to cheers by the crowd he appeared on the balcony and made a speech. He said he was glad to land on the soil of France—a country of liberty. He felt that he was among a free people who received him as a free man. He thanked the French Government for the many marks of sympathy that had been shown him. He declared that ever since Dr. Jameson's raid he had always desired to arbitrate the differences with Great Britain and was convinced that the enemies of the Boers would be obliged to recognize the justice of the cause of the South African Republics.

But the English had always refused to arbitrate the differences and they were now waging a war of barbarism. He was not ignorant of the usages of savage warfare, he said, but had never known a people more barbarous than the English, who had pillaged and plundered and burned farms and driven women and children from their homes and left them without bread to eat or a roof over their heads. If the Boer republics must lose their independence every Boer—man, woman and child—would have to be killed first.

Mr. Kruger wore a dark gray overcoat and a high hat bound with a deep crepe band. He had on gold-rimmed spectacles and his whole personality was much more striking than is suggested by his portraits.

President Kruger is much neater in appearance than had been expected from his portraits. His hair and beard have been trimmed. He walks with a firm step and shows no sign of illness or age.

Mr. Kruger sent the following dispatch to President Loubet:

"In debarking upon the hospitable shores of France my first act is to greet the worthy chief of the French Republic and to forward to you a testimony of my gratitude for the marks of interest your Government and country have so kindly wished to offer me."

Will Prosecute the Colorado Lynchers.

District-Attorney McAllister, of Colorado Springs, Col., has ordered Sheriff Freeman, of Lincoln, to proceed against the members of the mob who burned the negro, Preston Porter, Jr., at the stake.

A Peculiar Accident.

A peculiar accident occurred in a Western town recently. The big iron safe in a shoe factory refused to open, and the bookkeeper and engineer conceived the idea that they could burn out the combination by use of carbon and electricity. It took several hours to accomplish their purpose, but they finally succeeded, but not until they had stood for several hours in the glare of the electric light taking turns at holding the wire and carbon. When the work was over both complained of a dizziness and pain in the head which increased as the hours passed, and in a short time both went suddenly blind at about the same time. All efforts to restore their sight have been unavailing, for while the eyeballs appear all right, the sight is destroyed.—Scientific American.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

The human voice may be heard at a distance of 150 yards; military bands, 2,500 yards; rifle, 5,300 yards; cannon, 30,000 yards.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Some successful men begin at the foot of the ladder while others try another clime.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The people who pay the most compliments sometimes don't pay their bills.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The people who do the most borrowing never invite you to dinner.

Frey's Vermifuge For 60 Years
Has been the family medicine for worms. It cures. 25 cts. At Druggists and country stores.

The fellow who has dyspepsia usually makes other people suffer for it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Never go by appearances. A genius sometimes wears good clothes.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1090.

Close acquaintances are not the ones that spend money on you.

Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

She is an odd girl who isn't always trying to get even with some other girl.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

After a man gets his daughters all married off he begins to save on his gas bills.

Carter's Ink
Is used by millions, which is a sure proof of its quality. Send for free booklet, "Inklings." Address Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

A woman doesn't talk through her hat unless it happens to be a new one.

Foot Notes.

An optimist is merely an individual who keeps his best moods foremost.

Friendship is too proud to thrust itself forward, but love is a beggar.

Life is sad because all our old hats are becoming and our new ones never are.

It takes a woman a week to pack the trunk which she can unpack in twenty minutes.

In the battle of life indolent amiability often passes for patience and achieves accordingly.

Good listeners often listen attentively so they will know exactly when it is their turn to put in.

Never start a man who looks as if he hadn't much to say; he's merely bottled up awaiting his chance.

The world likes a human heart laid bare, and then makes a fuss when a man tries to go around without his coat.—Indianapolis Journal.

PAIN OPENED HER SKULL

Mrs. Lasher's Remarkable Story—Dr. Greene's Nervura Cured Her.

MRS. FRED. C. LASHER, JR.

The case of Mrs. Fred. C. Lasher, Jr., a well-known woman of Westport, N. Y., is one of the most interesting on record. It is an actual fact that headaches caused her head to split.

"For thirteen years," she says, "I suffered from terrible headaches night and day, until the bones of my skull opened so that the doctor could lay his thumb right into the opening on to my brain. Two doctors attended me and claimed that I was on the verge of insanity. I was under their care for nine years, but got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and inside of a year the bones of my head had taken their natural shape again."

That Mrs. Lasher's statements are true is vouched for by reliable men of Westport, and by a Justice of the Peace there. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy cured Mrs. Lasher when all other remedies failed, and it cures thousands of suffering women every year. If your head aches, if you cannot sleep and are weak and nervous, remember that this great curative agent, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, will make you well and strong.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a physician's prescription, formulated from a discovery after years of investigation and experiment. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the discoverer. He can be consulted free personally or by letter.

Blindfolded Idols.

While repairing a temple the Chinese cover up the eyes of the idols, in order that the deities may not be offended at the sight of the disorder.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

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Emigrant Commissioner.

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FLINN AND GUFFEY PLOT

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—Republicans of Pennsylvania have just been given another exhibition of the extent to which the insurgents of the Martin-Flinn type will go to prevent the election of the choice of the majority of the Republican members of the legislature to the United States senate.

William Flinn, of Pittsburg, the acknowledged leader of the insurgents, held a conference in this city last week with James M. Guffey, the Bryanite member of the Democratic national committee from Pennsylvania, regarding the organization of the legislature and the election of a United States senator to succeed Col. Quay. Flinn realizes that he and his followers are in a hopeless minority in the Republican party, and that he has to go to the Democracy for support in his schemes.

In a free and fair fight at the Republican primaries Flinn and his friends were successful in but seven counties in Pennsylvania, and outside of his own machine following in Pittsburg and the Martin henchmen in Philadelphia there is less than a score of Republican members of the legislature who will co-operate with him.

REGULARS IN MAJORITY.

The regular Republicans, with a majority in both the senate and the house, are entirely satified with the situation, but it does seem strange that men wishing to be regarded as Republicans should be conspiring with Democrats to defeat the will of the majority in the Republican party.

Even though they had a secret compact in the last campaign to defeat regular Republican candidates for the legislature, who would not submit to domination from Flinn or Martin, the insurgents and Democrats were badly routed in every county in which they made their most conspicuous effort.

The people were not with them, nor are they now. But Flinn and Guffey have their personal ends to serve, and they are going to do all in their power to make trouble for the regular Republicans at Harrisburg, even if they cannot prevent Col. Quay's election.

Their first effort will be to agree upon a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives. There are many difficulties in the way of a deal on the speakership, especially in view of the fact that the stalwarts have a majority in the house, and the regulars have no doubt about the election of their favorite, Representative W. T. Marshall, of Allegheny, as speaker.

Republicans who may be opposed to Col. Quay's election to the senate will hesitate before committing themselves to a losing game in the organization of the house, on account of the local interests directly involved. A deal on the speakership would mean promises to the Democracy of clerkships and other patronage which properly belongs to Republicans in this stalwart Republican state. It would mean the giving of important places on committees to Democrats, and thus depriving the Republican party of credit for any important legislation which may be passed, and for which credit should be given. The appropriations to charitable institutions and hospitals, where patients are treated free, have always been made through Republicans on the appropriation committee, and the party has been commended for its liberality in this direction.

The generous appropriations to the public schools of Pennsylvania have been made under Republican auspices, and the Republican party has been justly praised for its action in this matter. The schemes contemplated by Flinn and Martin is to place Democrats in position to take credit for what should properly belong to the Republican party and thus give the Democratic members an undue share of the glory and deprive the Republican members of an opportunity of advancing the interests of their party organization.

THINK OF THE FUTURE.

Members of the legislature elected as Republicans will hesitate a long time if they consider the interests of their constituents and their party before they allow their names to be associated with a scheme which permits Guffey and his cohorts to step into places belonging to Republicans by the votes of the people, and which should be employed to advance the interest of the Republican party.

A speaker elected by a combination of Democrats and insurgents would have to give due recognition to the Democrats in all his appointments, and accordingly the Republicans would suffer.

ROW AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

There is a lively row on between several of the Democratic aspirants for the speakership, for the honor of their caucus nomination. None of the Democrats are thinking about bolting their party caucus. They are leaving all the bolting to be done by the Republican insurgents. They see no benefit to be derived for the Democratic party through bolting, so they are determined to stand together. The rivalries between the aspirants for the Democratic nomination for the speakership may, however, lead to trouble later on. Guffey is supposed to want George R. Dixon, of Elk county, for the Democratic candidate for speaker or to have him get the caucus nomination, so that the Democrats will be tied up until he can deliver them over in a body in any deal he may make with Flinn.

Creasy of Columbia, Palm of Crawford and Burnett of Monroe are also spoken of for the Democratic nomination for speaker, and they may get into a snarl before the caucus shall be held.

WANTS DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

A fight in the Democratic ranks will not be pleasing to Flinn, as he is anxious to have all the Democrats turn in for Hall, of Pittsburg, one of his followers. In the event of Hall's election to the speakership Flinn would guarantee that the Democrats will be well cared for in the matter of committee appointments and patronage.

Gen. Koontz, of Somerset, is another insurgent mentioned for speaker. While Flinn and Martin can probably turn in all of their followers to carry out any deal Flinn and Guffey may make, it is not at all probable that many of the so-called insurgents in interior counties will risk their political futures in a combination with Guffey Democrats against the regular Republican nominee.

Representative Marshall, of Alleghey, was in this city last week and met Representative Keyser, of this city, and McClain, of Lancaster, stalwart Republicans, both of whom were announced as candidates for the speakership. They both assured Mr. Marshall that they were in favor of his election and that they had no dobht about his winning the speakership.

Following the many county delegations which had already declared in his favor, Dauphin county last week unanimously indorsed Mr. Marshall for speaker and pledged him its four votes in the house of representatives. These representatives, with Senator-elect Fox, of Dauphin, also pledged themselves to go into the Republican caucus on the United States senatorship and vote for Col. Quay for senator.

During the last week the insurgents have been working a sort of flim flam game upon the Republicans of the state. They have been taking out and out insurgents, men who voted against Col. Quay at the last legislature, and heralding them as converts to the insurgent movement. They preface these declarations with statements that these men have been counted upon by friends of the Beaver statesman to vote for Quay and they then follow this up with the announcements, with big display articles in the insurgent newspapers, giving "another Quay loss."

That they believe the people at large do not follow up these matters closely is quite apparent, for anyone familiar with the facts can at once see that these stories are fakes pure and simple, and are intended to mislead the people in the counties where attempts may be made to bribe members of the legislature to join the insurgent cause.

In commenting upon the arguments of the subsidized newspapers of this city in urging Republicans to join with the Democrats in the organization of the legislature, the Commercial Gazette, of Pittsburg, says:

"That the item of party regularity is the most valuable of all assets, and that without this no organization can maintain its influence or even its existence, is a truth against which no sophistry can prevail.

'Pitiable, indeed, is the confession of weakness made by The Phess when it seeks justification for bolting party caucuses and primaries in the declaration that others have done the same.

"The Philadelphia insurgent organ editorially advises its readers that there is no party obligation that compels them to respect the decisions of the Republican primaries or the Republican caucus. In the recent campaign it urged defeated insurgent candidates to join with Democrats in order to defeat at the polls the stalwart Republicans nominated at the Republican primaries. Failing in this effort to secure majority legislative control The Press now vehemently declares that insurgent members must not take part in the senatorial or organization caucuses, contending that the party rules and usages do not impose such an obligation.

"The primary and the caucus are the means through which the will of the party is ascertained. Once ascertained, it should be binding on all members of the party. The party will is ascertained for the purpose of being obeyed. The policy of The Press is to subvert the ascertained will of the party."

WIDENER GAVE GANG A SHOCK

Harrisburg, Nov. 27.—The political sensation of the last week was the publication of an interview with Senator-elect Benjamin K. Focht, of Union county, in which he recounted the circumstances of a visit which he and former United States Senator John J. Patterson paid to P. A. B. Widener, the street railway and gas magnate, who has been prominently mentioned for United States senator to succeed Col. M. S. Quay.

The insurgents of Pennsylvania, after trying all others who were regarded as available to be pitted against Col Quay for the senatorship, agreed that Widener was the best equipped man to play up against Quay. His "special equipment" was, of course, the millions of dollars which he has invested in many enterprises, and which they assumed would be drawn upon to meet the ever pressing financial needs of the politicians who have been making the anti-Quay movement their sole means of livelihood for some time. These tricksters have had different men to meet their demands for cash, all with ambition to fill office and all willing to be presented to the public as great reformers, who have only the interests of their dear commonwealth at heart in making their campaigns against this terrible man Quay.

One after another of these "good things" for the political macers have gotten tired of being bled by the professional politicians, and these vampires have been looking around for a candidate who would produce liberally to keep up the "fight on Quay."

Widener evidently seemed to be their last resort, and they immediately proceeded to boom him for the United States senatorship and pass the word along the line that Widener would produce "big money" if he could get the senatorship.

Democrats were given the cue to intimate that possibly after they found that they could not elect a Democrat to the United States senate they would take up Widener in order to defeat Quay. This was done to keep Widener in line.

This sort of talk had been going on quite freely, when Senator-elect Focht happened to call upon Widener in regard to some railway business in which former Senator Patterson was interested.

To these gentlemen, possibly without thought of having his remarks published, Widener expressed himself quite freely regarding Col. Quay. He introduced the subject himself, and apparently could not find anything too good to say about the Beaver statesman.

Senator Focht declares that Mr. Widener not only made it quite manifest that he was not a candidate for senator in opposition to Col. Quay, but expressed the opinion that he should and will be re-elected.

WIDENER TALKED FREELY.

Regarding Col. Quay's political record, Senator-elect Focht quotes Mr. Widener as having spoken as follows:

"Col. Quay has done much for the advancement of our industries. His action in the United States senate when the Wilson bill was up for consideration was a master stroke. With the introduction of his many amendments to the free trade measure and his filibustering tactics, including his famous speech, the longest on record as having been delivered in the United States senate, he saved the industries of Pennsylvania from wreck and ruin with which they were at that time confronted.

"Senator Quay has really been the champion of reform legislation in Pennsylvania instead of the opponent, as some of his adversaries would like to make it appear. Back in the 70's, as chairman of the committee on ways and means of the Pennsylvania legislature, he reported the bill, which is now a law, that transferred the burden of taxation from farm lands, real estate and horses and cattle to the corporations.

"This was a most equitable arrangement, for while the individual property owner has been relieved of former oppression the corporations have been able to meet their obligations and they have not been unduly taxed. From this splendid revenue came the eleven million dollar school appropriation, which, besides building countless schoolhouses in every section of the commonwealth, gives free books and free education to the children of Pennsylvania.

QUAY FOR REFORM.

"It was Col. Quay who, recognizing the demand of the temperance element of the state, gave the people the opportunity to vote upon the question of the prohibition amendment to the constitution which was submitted to a popular vote by direction of a Republican legislature, in which Col. Quay's friends had an overwhelming majority. The outcome of this was the passage of the present high license law, which eliminated seven-tenths of the saloons in Philadelphia and 50 per cent of the liquor shops of Pittsburg, and which assured an absolute observance of the Sunday laws in regard to the sale of liquor in all the large centers of population. This law likewise practically placed the granting of liquor licenses in the hands of the people, as no court dare refuse to recognize a properly submitted remonstrance from the people.

"Then there is the question of ballot reform. Col. Quay should be given full credit for what he did in that direction. He was the pioneer in the movement for ballot reform in Pennsylvania. He and his friends passed the present law which was the first step toward the accomplishment of the desired result. The natural evolution from this act will be the final attainment of a perfect ballot system as the needs of the several localities of the state are made manifest.

"Senator Quay is a man who has made his impress upon national as well as state politics. He has been the victim of many conspiracies, as have most men who have been distinguished in public life. He will outlive them all.

WORDS OF GREAT PRAISE.

"His speeches in the recent campaign were splendid specimens of fine English diction, attesting his scholarship, and throughout all these public utterances there was not a particle of resentment toward those who have been maligning and traducing him. In the present campaign the issue has been submitted to the people, the verdict has been rendered in favor of Col. Quay, and he should be accorded the honor due him and without that bitterness and turmoil which attended the last session of the legislature. I have no doubt of his election."

Senator Focht also stated that Mr. Widener had commented upon Col. Quay's home life, and paid a handsome tribute to him for a side of his character which is not appreciated by those not familiar with his domestic relations.

INSURGENTS IN A RAGE.

Since the publication of this interview the insurgent newspapers have been making all sorts of excuses for Widener. Some have gone so far as to print statements purporting to come from Widener, denying that he said what has been credited to him, but the fact remains that no authorized denial has been sent out by Mr. Widener, and Senator Patterson, to whom Mr. Widener referred several newspaper men, has, over his own name, corroborated Senator Focht in his report of the eulogies of Col. Quay by Mr. Widener.

The insurgents seem to forget that Widener is a practical man; that he knows that a large majority of the Republican members of the state senate and the house of representatives are favorable to Col. Quay for United States senator; that many of them were nominated and elected on this issue, and that they could not if they wanted to go back upon the expressed will of their constituents without forever blasting their political futures.

Mr. Widener wants to go to the United States senate. There can be no doubt of that, but he recognizes that he must have the support of the regular Republicans to go to Washington, and that no alliance between the insurgents and the Democrats could elect him to the senate.

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